



The background features a repeating pattern of circular stamps, each containing a different architectural drawing or scene. Overlaid on this pattern is a faint, large-scale illustration of a classical building with a pediment and columns.

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The City College Quarterly

Founded by

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**The
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Quarterly**

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DESIGN FOR SCREEN IN FRONT OF PROPOSED THEATRE-STADIUM ON ST. NICHOLAS HEIGHTS

ALUMNI BANQUET.

The annual dinner of the Associate Alumni was held on the evening of Saturday, February 1, in the great hall of the Liederkrantz Society. Mr. Hugo S. Mack, '77, was chairman of the dinner committee. A feature of the occasion was the singing of the Alumni Glee Club under the direction of Mr. George H. Gartlan, '02. On the cover of the menu there was a design representing the old and the new buildings, together with the College Seal, the work of Mr. Hugh Kafka, Jr., a former student of '97. There were 478 present, distributed as follows:

| | |
|--------|-------------|
| '53—5 | '86—8 |
| '56—1 | '87—5 |
| '57—2 | '88—21 |
| '59—1 | '89—3 |
| '60—2 | '90—9 |
| '61—1 | '91—5 |
| '62—3 | '92—7 |
| '64—4 | '93—6 |
| '65—1 | '94—6 |
| '66—4 | '95—6 |
| '67—2 | '96—5 |
| '68—7 | '97—19 |
| '69—6 | '98—7 |
| '70—3 | '99—8 |
| '71—6 | '00—19 |
| '72—4 | '01—19 |
| '73—11 | '02—28 |
| '74—3 | '03—11 |
| '75—4 | '04—8 |
| '76—12 | '05—7 |
| '77—24 | '06—8 |
| '78—6 | '07—4 |
| '79—7 | '08—3 |
| '80—11 | '09—3 |
| '81—10 | Feb., '10—4 |
| '82—7 | June, '10—8 |
| '83—16 | Feb., '11—8 |
| '84—16 | June, '11—7 |
| '85—12 | '12—6 |

Non-graduates:
Glee Club—2.
Tutors—9.

Professors—2.
High Schools—9.

Special—9.

Mr. Lewis Sayre Burchard presided and introduced the speakers. The first of these was the Rev. William Warren Giles, '81, whose class rose to greet him. Anecdote, reminiscence and witty comment constituted the greater part of this address. Mr. Giles referred to the Alumni as an "aristocracy of ability"; he spoke of the efficient men given to the community, he was proud of his college and felt honored to speak. Such were "A Parson's Saturday Night Thoughts."

The occasion being the seventy-eighth anniversary of the birthday of Professor Alfred G. Compton, of the Class of 1853, the first class that graduated from the College, "The Day We Celebrate" was appropriately among the toasts, and to this Professor Johnston responded. Speaking from the standpoint of a non-alumnus, or an alumnus of another college, the Professor expressed the great pleasure and gratification it had given him to have been Professor Compton's colleague for so many years. He recalled their varied associations in their common work, whether they met in Faculty meetings, on committees, in informal talks on college policies or in the genial old Twenty-third street building. To him Professor Compton always seemed the typical college instructor and student guide as well as a most constant and devoted son of his Alma Mater. What impressed him was the professor's sound judgment, attainments, happy temperament and quiet earnestness and courage, which combined to make him an influence and a power in the institution for half a century. In closing, Professor Johnston asked to join with the Alumni in again expressing their respect, admiration and friendship for Professor Compton and in tendering him once more their affectionate good wishes. At the conclusion of these remarks the diners rose and gave three rousing cheers for Compton, who responded by bowing his acknowledgments.

The topic assigned to Mr. Adolph Lewisohn was "The Colosseum on the Acropolis." In opening he addressed the toastmaster, President Finley, professors and City College boys, saying that although probably many of those present were more than 21 years old and therefore ought to be called men, he thought they would not mind being called City College boys. The programme stated

that he would speak about the Stadium, but that had not been his intention. No doubt Dr. Finley and the architect, who was also present, would say something about the Stadium; but Mr. Lewisohn was in hopes that no more functions would be held or particular reference made to this structure until it was erected or in course of construction. All concerned were giving it attention and looking into the matter very thoroughly, and the architect was busy making his preparations. Mr. Lewisohn believed that the Stadium would give a good opportunity for open air exercises, athletics and outdoor games, and would be a great benefit to the students of the College, making them stronger and happier and better able to attend to their studies. He felt that the City College was a particular benefit to those students who have to take up some practical work. Although the time of the college term is the same as that of other colleges and universities, which we might call the pay colleges, the students leave this college at an average age of 20 years, while at the other colleges they average 22 years, thus saving two years' time, which is very important at that period of life. He thought that the average man who came from the City College was more practical and better fitted for actual contact with the world than the alumni of other colleges. He thought the City College was particularly fortunate in having Dr. Finley at its head, who he hoped would stay with the College many, many years. Mr. Lewisohn concluded by saying that he considered the future of the College very bright and hopeful, and he wished the institution continued great success in all its branches.

President Finley, who spoke to "Alma Mater," was greeted with the song "Dr. Finley." He said in part:

The College title is patronymic or loconymic. It suggests that the College belongs to the City, that it is located in the city. The city is in the genitive case or the locative. You may dwell upon this, you genesi, with pride. But, after all, proud as you have a right to be of your lineage, and grateful for what it has brought of substantial benefit, there is a better title for this College. It is "The College *for* the City of New York." It has been necessary in the past to emphasize the city's parental obligation. We may now, free of that anxiety, emphasize

the filial duty. We must proceed to the declension of "city" in the dative case: "The College *for* the City."

Last year I said at the dinner that there was prospect that the old College building at Twenty-third street, or a more ample structure, might some day not only stand to mark the site of the beginnings of higher education, but come to be the prophecy of a new service which the College might give the city immediately through the training of young men for the performance of public work. That prospect was soon brought within realization through the appropriation by the city of \$60,000 for the repair of the old building. This was barely accomplished when a special committee of the Chamber of Commerce asked whether our College could co-operate in offering in New York opportunities for higher commercial training, such as is provided in Berlin and other cities of Germany, in Paris, London and in some of the leading institutions of this country. The conferences following that inquiry have resulted in the Chamber's undertaking to raise a fund of a half million dollars for the erection of a new building on that site, to become the seat of a College of Commerce and Administration, under the auspices of this College and to contain both a Civic Museum and a Commercial Museum. A most successful and promising beginning has been made in raising this fund and there is every prospect that it will be completed in a few months, and that in 1914, when New York comes to celebrate as a city the three hundredth anniversary of its existence as a "trading destination," as Professor Johnston has happily phrased it, this building will be standing not only as a monument of the achievement of those three centuries, but as a promise that young men of the next three hundred years will be given the best and highest training that can be had for taking their part in the world's commerce and conducting the public business of their own city. The co-operation of the Chamber of Commerce with the city through its College in this undertaking gives reason for believing that it will become the best institution of its kind in the world.

This was beyond the bounds of my hope or thought even last year. There were, however, three things to which I pledged my endeavors and gave my hope. One

of these was the increase in the salaries of the teachers. I am glad to be able to report that the Board of Trustees and the Board of Estimate have been able to make very substantial improvement in most of the salary schedules, and while I am glad to have co-operated with them, they are to be thanked, and not I, that the conditions of work are so much improved.

You will remember, perhaps, that I spoke also of the need of a field and that I made reference to some anonymous public-spirited man who had agreed to build a modest structure on the field if we could procure it. I asked the co-operation of the alumni in making it possible for this anonymous citizen to give us a stadium. Here, again, there has been success beyond all our reasonable hopes. Through this co-operation, the Mayor and all the members of the Board of Estimate, the Corporation Counsel and his assistants, the recreation interests of the city, Mr. Wagner of the Senate, Mr. Nelson and others of the Assembly, and the Governor, all uniting to help, the field was secured without restriction and it became possible to disclose the name of him who has now become the friend of every one who has an interest in this College. He has had plans made for the most beautiful stadium in this country and I hope that when the winter is over the foundations will be begun that will hold the structure Mr. Brunner has designed, for as many years as the slopes of the Acropolis have supported the Theatre of Dionysius.

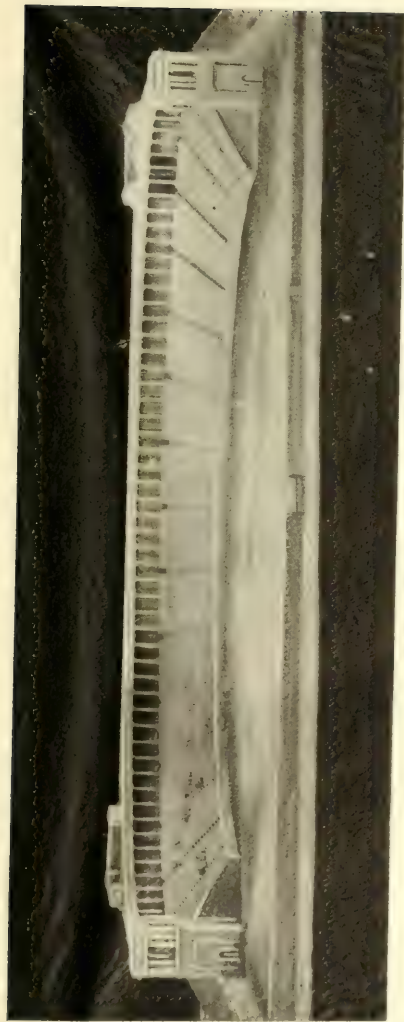
There was a third thing which I put second in my desire and hope: Mr. Kohn's project for raising an alumni fund with which to erect and equip a Library building. That is the one project in which we can all unite, whatever the amount of our contribution. The Chamber of Commerce will not need your contribution nor will Mr. Lewisohn. Every man who has ever been a term in the College or Academy should have a part in building this Library, this new temple on the New World Acropolis. It would thus be a unique building, one in which every civilized race on the face of the earth would be represented. Let us all pledge to Mr. Kohn our co-operation day and night till this fund is raised. I propose to stand by him and the College until this third thing has been accom-

plished, unless, as I said last year, I am earlier removed by the hand of God or the Trustees.

There is much else to cheer us to-night. The closer relationship with the high schools; the beginning of effective co-operation with city departments; the receipt of gifts from alumni and others; the wider recognition of the splendid work of the College, the equipment of some of our Departments for more specific work. But the most cheering fact is not the achievement, but the prospect.

And no college has a better prospect of usefulness to this country than this College, this "lofty city" within the greater city, this place of the city's worship and defense of its ideals.

Trustee Lee Kohns, '84, speaking about "A New Thought," made a plea for a Library building. In slightly modified form, this plea is printed as an article in the present number. A few words from Trustee Theodore F. Miller, '69, on the plans for commercial education brought the oratory to an end, for, as the hour was late, four speeches were omitted, and Mr. Joseph D. Haney, '88, who was to represent "Twenty-five Years Out," simply dismissed his classmates with his blessing.



THE PROPOSED STADIUM

THE ALUMNI LIBRARY.

WILL YOU HELP BUILD IT?

Last Spring at a luncheon given to the Class Secretaries, the discussion was begun as to the possibility of erecting a library which would be a gift from the Alumni. The enthusiastic encouragement received then, justified the belief that such a project was feasible, and from assurances given since, the present year, which marks the sixtieth anniversary of the graduation of the first class, will see this plan brought to a successful conclusion. When the matter was originally thought of, the architects who built the new college estimated that for \$150,000 a suitable edifice could be placed upon our grounds, fully equipped and ready for books, capable of housing 350,000 volumes. Since then President Finley has cast his eyes longingly upon adjoining land already owned by the City, and which he feels, if available, would make a better site, and if it is finally determined that this place would be preferable, the building can be erected upon this tract for an amount which will not exceed the \$150,000 originally named.

Towards the sum needed, \$5,000 has been pledged by Mr. James R. Steers, a distinguished graduate of '53, and one of our most loyal friends. The last \$25,000 is also promised. '72 has \$10,000 on hand which it desires to give to the College for some purpose as yet undesignated, and we hope to convince this class that it can do nothing better than to contribute this amount to the Library fund. '73 has pledged \$2,000; 1902 has pledged \$1,500. From '84 and '89 we have promises that their subscriptions will not be less than \$2,000, and in each of these classes one man has promised to duplicate the subscriptions of his fellows up to \$5,000.

If we can raise an average of \$2,000 per class, the entire money will be readily assured. Some classes will contribute more, some a little less; accordingly, there should be no difficulty in maintaining this average throughout the first fifty classes. One-quarter of the total sum required is in sight to-day, and since the statement made at the Alumni dinner there has been excellent progress, and it is hoped that during the winter as the reunions occur there may be someone in each class who will be sufficiently interested to take the laboring oar and to start the movement among his classmates.

A request has gone out to the Secretaries that each shall associate with him two of his best-known classmates, and that as soon as their consent is obtained the names shall be sent to the writer, so that they may be added to the General Committee which is being formed. This General Committee is to have charge of the collection and disbursement of the fund, and to determine what shall be ultimately done in the entire matter. It will also plan suitable memorials in this connection. Subscriptions are to be made either at one time, or in three equal annual instalments. A list has been prepared of all who have ever attended the College in order that this shall be at the disposal of the various classes, enabling them to appeal to anyone who has been a student at the City College, graduates and non-graduates alike.

The Massachusetts Institute of Technology recently announced that it had collected a seven-million-dollar alumni fund. At Princeton, at Yale, at Harvard, at Columbia, and at many other colleges the alumni are constantly gathering moneys to present to their alma mater. Columbia celebrates the 25th graduation of each class by a substantial gift, and at Harvard the class quarter centenary is made noteworthy by a presentation of \$100,000.

With these examples before us, and with a constituency numbering many thousands, it should be easy for the alumni of this free, public college who have enjoyed such unusual advantages to manifest their loyalty and their affection for the institution from which they have received so much by contributing to our greatest want. The City will not build this library, and it is felt by those who have given the subject time and thought that such a tangible expression of the obligation of our graduates will do much to help us when we appear before the city authorities to request grants with which to meet our annual budget.

Mr. Theodore F. Miller, Chairman of our board of trustees, and President of the Brooklyn Trust Co., has kindly consented to act as treasurer of this fund, and any further information regarding it will be cheerfully furnished by him, by Prof. Duggan and Dr. Klapper, who have been successful in arousing interest among the younger alumni, and by

LEE KOHNS.

46 Warren St., New York City.

BACCALAUREATE ADDRESS.

BY PRESIDENT FINLEY.

To the Young Men of the Class of February, 1913:

The President of the United States, speaking in this very place a few weeks ago, said that one feels "as if one were here in the presence of the imperial city of this country"; that coming up the North River or standing upon the Brooklyn Bridge, one (if an American), is stirred by a feeling of pride in this great metropolis, but that there is no other scene "which brings home to one the sense of the greatness of the City of New York as '*this presence*'."

But what is this "presence" which gives better definition or suggestion of the greatness of this city than the wonderful spectacle which confronts one entering this lordly river, or than that still more wonderful spectacle which one sees from the Brooklyn Bridge in an early winter's evening when the lights of man's enterprise and industry are carried high up into the dome of the stars? I do not, of course, know what was specifically in the mind of the President, but taking his statement that here, within these very walls, the best definition was to be found of that which gives this city its rightful eminence among the cities of the earth, of to-day and of time, I ask you young men who have been of the very spirit and body of this "presence" to consider, as you are about to leave it, what its high import is.

From the West Gate, which bears the name of the discoverer of the River, we have daily glimpse of that river which gave the world three hundred years ago, in the phrase of our Professor Johnston, a "new trading destination." From the white towers we have nightly sight of the pillars of fire, of the cloud of lights which hangs continually, in darkness, over the city of unceasing activity. "Flumen et Lumen" the ancient Roman would have exclaimed, looking outward upon this scene,—the eternal stream, the exhaustless, unquenched light. But if he had come within the walls, and learned the meaning of this

place, he would doubtless have cried "Numen"—the divinity is here, whatever the creed of the worshippers.

One who went out from this College years ago and who is now augur of winds and clouds, heat and cold, at the Golden Gate on the other coast of the continent, said in an essay which came to me a few days since: "Of modern cities, some have souls and some are soulless. Mostly they are huge melting pots of nations,"—"too often crucibles where Mede, Elamite and Parthian are fused in one" over the "reducing heat of business zeal." But he took as title for his book a flaming phrase of hope which came from the altar of this very hall, to intimate that here the soul of a city so often put in the soulless class was manifesting itself in a spiritual, intellectual aspiration whose fusing fires would burn more fiercely and effectively than the flame of mere "business zeal."

So I would write over the entrance to this place the words which Linnaeus, the great scientist, wrote over his own door—"Numen adest"—the divinity is near, the divinity is here. Here is the city's sacred enclosure, the place of its worship and defense, and so, in a very accurate sense, the Acropolis, the "Lofty City," the "Top of the City."

In seeing a few days ago, at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the model of the Acropolis of ancient Athens, I was struck by the fact that the space which this city has set apart for its own uses on the crown of this hill is practically of the dimensions of that renowned summit which bore the most famous and artistically most important buildings in the history of man, and of about the same altitude.

But it is not simply the dimensions which give it this distinction, for there are other little plateaus standing at about the same height, which might claim the same similitude of area and height. Its proud and noteworthy resemblance is that it bears, as did the Acropolis of Athens and of other ancient cities in their days of greatest glory, the structures which are the city's expression of worship of its ideals and those which are its special and ultimate means of defense, through its discipline of that which is democracy's best hope. The height above Athens was crowded with temples and protected on all sides by walls,

natural or built by men. And the temples were dedicated to the divinity of Wisdom and of Might, to the Protector of Cities.

It was near there that, overlooking the "agora, the city and the Attic plain," the young Athenian took the oath of citizenship, such an oath as you will take this week, and went down to serve his city, which was his state; and it must have been to this very place that he came in every time of victory or of supreme need, for toward it the city itself turned in its very collective emergency of joy or sorrow or fear.

So we have the prototype of what this hill may come to be in the history of this great city of the western world and the modern time,—a lofty interior city in which shall be represented what the greater city most desires in its heart, a lofty city which shall be the place of the intellectual defense of these ideal possessions.

I can remember my disappointment when I first learned that the site of these buildings did not look out upon the river and the Palisades. But that was before I came to think of this as the place to which the city should come to look in its time of doubt as to the public good, as a place which the people in their councils would face as the citizens of Athens in their assemblies faced their Acropolis. I did not then have even the dimmest vision of what this College might be, except as a school of hard discipline, shut away, as much as possible, from the life of the city.

But I would not now, if I could, have its lecture rooms and laboratories built, except those of the Preparatory Hall, on a secluded site, or in a place where their windows would look away from the problems of those whom the wisdoms of this place ought ever to be concerned about. Undisturbed, cloistered conditions are needed for the development of certain temperaments, perhaps for certain tasks of scholarship. The ancient oracles sat in secluded places. But there is a deep need of a learning that is kept from pedantry, and dilletantism and selfishness and exclusiveness only by its daily converse with the world about, that does not lose the human sympathies with which it started, that looks often from its book to see the life that it is some day to try to better.

You lack certain college spirit, we hear it constantly

complained, though I believe you are as loyal to your College as the men of any other; and we are unable to do for you what we might do if you were kept apart from the city, if your speech, your manners, your minds, were under the constant monopolizing influence of a separate community of teaching, tradition and habit. But precious, dangerously precious as that gift is, it cannot be had here; and so we must think of heightening the other good, of touching the life of the city every day through the home and neighborhood out of which you come every morning and to which you go back every night, and then of sending you back with a mind inured to serious thought, inspired of the noblest examples of living, to improve the very conditions by which you have yourselves been surrounded.

So whatever the advantage and delights of study in Dodona or Delphi (a country place of wisdom), the city needs the defences of the nearer and more intimate ministries. She needs her Acropolis, the visible sign of the continuing presence of her own best aspirations.

And increasingly is she to have strength of this hill, crowned with these buildings to her many-officed divinity, who, as the legend on the painting before you describes her in the language of another culture, "sits in the top of high places, by the way in the places of the paths, at the coming in at the gates",—spiritual strength, and physical even.

It is interesting to observe the new ministries that are being added to the old, ministries that carry in them the memories of sacred offices as ancient as Athens herself. A few days ago, in one of the laboratories, I saw a class of picked men, gathered about the carcass of a diseased cow, much as ancient and sacred haruspices over the entrails of some animal, from which they were seeking to divine future events. These young modern haruspices, who in the midst of their studies in philosophy, economics, aesthetics and other such subjects, had made journeys of inspection to the sources of milk and other food supplies for the city, were seeking to know how they could detect the sources of tuberculosis infection, so that when they go from their studies here, they will have had not only

the broad, basic disciplines of cultured men, but a liberalized desire with respect to their service.

This intimates what I believe is to be the new liberal culture; not one that covers superficially the ever-widening field of the human knowledges, but one that liberalizes a disciplined mind by giving it a social,—an unselfish purpose. And certainly, no man can go from this presence with else than such a purpose, a purpose broader than his own personal or family advantage. Pericles, in that immortal oration over the Athenian dead in the Peloponnesian War, said: "We alone regard one who takes no interest in public affairs not as a harmless, but as a useless character." And we should regard one who went out from this presence inflamed of no love for this city or desire to serve it, as a "useless character."

I congratulated your older brothers a few nights ago that they were born into such a responsibility as is yours. For, while this Acropolis belongs to the entire city, from the remotest cape of Staten Island to the borders of Westchester and out to the hills which one can see beyond the Sound, in Long Island, you and they are of its garrison, the born and sworn disciples of its divinity. Yours and theirs is the responsibility of maintaining here the worship of the noblest ideals a city ever cherished, and of defending those ideals from invasion by any vicious theory from without or from any desecration of indifference from within.

I have asked you to go with me to that Old World hill whose broken columns still tell us of the "glory that was Greece," in order that you might there have definition or intimation of the "presence" which is here; in order that you may here feel with me the splendid and uncommon task which is ours, of helping to transmute this "presence," which we are likely to think commonplace because familiar, into a lasting glory upon this New World hill, fronting the "baths of all the stars"; that we may together, with our brothers, build impregvably on these rocks a citadel which shall not be merely what the poet dreamed, "some cape sublime" frowning upon the "idle foam of time," but a true Acropolis, a place to which the people shall come in worship of the best things, a place from which men shall go out to touch all the time that

passes, the millions of days that are lived every day within the sight of its towers. For more than ten thousand years are being lived this very day by those who support this College, and in one week all historied time will have been spanned if the days of all this people are put together. What an opportunity is yours, my young baccalaurii, to multiply your own lives into an eternity by serving efficiently and unselfishly this city, whose every day is ten thousand years, whose every year is five million years, and whose stretch of years is as infinity.

COMMENCEMENT AND THE CLASS OF FEBRUARY, 1913.

THE HISTORY OF THE CLASS.

The class which attained its maturity and left the protecting wings of Alma Mater for the larger activities of life in February, 1913, constitutes the last link that bound the old Cass building in Twenty-third street to the new citadel on St. Nicholas Heights. Those of the class who were Townsend Harris graduates were first initiated into the mysteries of learning in February, 1906, and the new home was ready for occupancy in September, 1906.

So, throughout its life in college, the class has touched the sacred traditions of the venerable past, and at the same time has pushed forward into an enjoyment of the greater opportunities of the future. It has seen the beloved Professor Doremus pass from a life of unselfish activity, and it has seen Professor Compton yield at last, though no doubt unwillingly, to the call of advancing years. At the same time, it has been able to taste a little of the great future which is impatiently awaiting realization. It has revelled in the prospect of a vast stadium where the sound body can be formed to sustain the sound and active mind, and where the "temple of the Holy Ghost" can be restored to the grace and symmetry of Greek times. And it has enjoyed the perfected apparatus and modern methods which the devotion and generosity of loyal sons of the College have placed at its disposal.

As freshmen, in the period of collegiate infancy, the members of the class were first thrown together. It took some time for the various traditions, whether social or educational, to become fused into a harmonious unit. Perhaps, in the case of this class, two years elapsed before each man knew and understood all those who were to pass into life's activities with the same numerals as himself. College functions aided the interchange of thought and feeling which lies at the root of enduring friendships.

The appearance of a common enemy has often in the world's history, caused warring elements to discard their petty differences and to place shoulder to shoulder in battle array. And so undergraduate custom ordained that Sophomores and Freshmen are "ipso facto" enemies, and the class of February, 1913, developed a firm spirit of solidarity in its struggles against 1912, a spirit which has never since disappeared.

As Sophomores, in the pre-adolescence of intellectual life, the class turned its efforts to the vanquishing of 1914. This it achieved, not without considerable work, when it successfully defended its numerals in the flag-rush. But the class was not confined to overt displays of physical strength. It labored successfully in the social field, and conducted smokers and banquets, which added to its prestige and its glory. Yet there was cause for a thought of sadness even in the midst of all its triumph. The class was losing some of its desirable men, and who was not desirable? Economic pressure, sickness, death, and the countless happenings in a student's life, such as are far too subtle to be described, caused the class to diminish rapidly in size. Time and again, these onetime members have returned to the extra-curricular activities, and the spirit of *Respice*, *Adspice*, *Prospice* has characterized them. They have not forgotten the happy days they spent as students; they have not forgotten the ideals which they can apply to every passing moment, and they have not lost sight of the future, and of the opportunities in the Evening Session for the city's ambitious sons.

And thus diminished, the class passed into its adolescence as Juniors. Just a few dim flickers of the commencement halo and a few echoes from the busy world reached it even here. Its men were guided in their elective choices by thoughts of vocation and avocation. The diminished numbers lent a spirit of intimacy among the students, which would have been impossible in a larger class. This feeling reached its zenith of expression in the Junior Promenade, which the class voted unanimously to be formal, hoping thereby to establish a precedent from which future classes would never swerve. The losses in numbers during the Junior year were not heavy, but they included one whom the class has regretted to lose. Louis

Mutterperl, the premier student of February, 1913, discontinued his college course to become part of the great life which is so persistently calling for men of his worth and calibre.

And then the Senior year, that period of ceaseless activity, that time of *Sturm und Drang*, when some of life's greatest issues are decided by every man in the seclusion of his own study chamber. The men of February, 1913, seventy-seven in number, were impressed with a due regard for the seriousness of it all, and began the year firmly dedicated to the doctrine of "Work." Yet throughout the year, they saw beyond the schoolroom, and elected their officers with a view to larger achievement. The officers, placed at the helm to guide the class safely through the straits of the Senior year into the sea of life were: President, Daniel Nessler; Vice-president, Charles Schwartz; Treasurer, Max Stern; Marshal, Palmer Bradner; Poet, Prophet, and Historian, Philip R. V. Curoe.

To help in the great work in hand, for to the student it is, indeed, great, the class decided to honor Professors Charles A. Downer, Stephen P. Duggan, and William B. Guthrie, and to add their names to its roster as members of February, 1913.

The Senior Dance and the Senior Hop were both affairs calculated to bring pleasurable satisfaction to the committeemen who labored so diligently to perfect these functions. It was at these events that former members of the class returned to share for a few hours, if no more, the joy of the "soon-to-be" graduate.

COMMENCEMENT.

The Numeral Lights Exercises, held on the evening of January 10, 1913, were combined with a special organ recital, given by Professor Samuel A. Baldwin. After four musical numbers, the class president delivered an address on "The Symbolism of the Numeral Lights." It would be vanity for the class to commend its own production, yet from time to time members of February, 1913, have heard whisperings in praise of the art of the committee. Mr. John Kear, with all the artistic ability that he is master of, made the canvass give birth to feeling and to symbolic beauty. The design was one of the Hudson Gate,

which stands as the western portal of the College, and behind it was the setting sun, in whose rays blazed forth the numerals 1—9—1—3. The class poem was read by Philip R. V. Curoe and the connotation of the numbers was expressed by him in rhythmic language.

The class was addressed by Professor Stephen P. Dugan, whose topic was: "The Necessity for Vision," and by Professor William B. Guthrie, who spoke on the "Spiritual Life." Beautiful and inspiring were the words of these honorary members of the class, and they were especially fitting on such a solemn occasion. Professor Howard Woolston, the chairman of the evening, referred time and again to the "new luminary that had risen in the firmament," and prophesied great brilliance from it when it should have time to realize its already nascent possibilities. The class of February, 1913, firmly hopes never to disappoint the confidence placed in it by its friends on this occasion of the lighting of its numerals.

A relaxation from the sterner aspect of the Senior year came on the evening of January 31st and February 1st, when the class play was given. This is the one occasion in the life of a class when the faculty stands helpless in the palm of the graduate's hand, and begs for leniency of judgment. It is the one time when professors and instructors are made to feel that they lack absolute perfection. The play, called *Two to One, or Cupid at College*, was written by Selig Hecht with some assistance from Philip R. V. Curoe. Harry C. Falks in the role of Helen, and Herman Lax as her antiquated sister, were delightful to the large audience who perhaps never realized the gentle charm that the male can so easily assume. In the judgment of *Mercury*, the play "was the greatest dramatic success since *Metamorphosis*, given three years ago." On Friday evening, January 31st, the performance was preceded by the reading of the class prophecy, by Mr. Curoe. Both play and prophecy were written and staged under the direction of Mr. Victor O. Freeburg, of the Department of Public Speaking, and the class of February, 1913, will never forget his kindness in securing for them a niche in the hall of college dramatic fame.

And then the great event. The Commencement of the class was held on Wednesday morning, February 12, at

10 o'clock. Forty-seven members of the class received the degree of Bachelor of Arts and thirty received the degree of Bachelor of Science. The class was fortunate in having three *Cum Laude* men, as against one in the class of June, 1912. The men to receive the honors were Benjamin Elwyn, Selig Hecht, and Philip R. V. Curoe. The class also succeeded in winning seventeen out of the thirty-five prizes offered for scholarship in the various departments. Above and beyond these tangible and concrete conquests, was the spirit that pervaded the class as expressed in the orations of the day. Samuel Davis spoke on "The Passing of the Family," Max Lieberman on "The Broader View," and Philip R. V. Curoe on "Hope."

After the granting of the diplomas, the class participated in a ceremony which is novel on this side of the Atlantic. It was the ceremony of the taking of the oath of allegiance to the city, a ceremony which had its prototype in the Ephebic oath which each Athenian youth took upon beginning the duties of citizenship. Justice Victor J. Dowling, of the Supreme Court of New York, administered the oath, which was symbolized by the attachment of a chevron, containing the arms of the city, to the left sleeve of every graduate's gown.

The idea originated with our President, John Huston Finley, and the chevrons were most generously donated by Mrs. E. H. Harriman. In taking the oath, the members of the class pledged themselves to transmit the city not only not less, but greater than it was transmitted to them.

In the afternoon, President Finley and Mrs. Finley tendered a reception to the graduating class. Before this the graduates were addressed by Mr. Burchard, President of the Associate Alumni, and by the venerable Mr. Wheeler, of the class of '56. The hearty welcome into the alumni which these men extended to the class was responded to by Daniel Nessler, the February, 1913, President. The class entered the alumni as a unit, not a single member choosing to lose this golden opportunity to remain affiliated with dear old Alma Mater.

The last event in this memorable day was the Commencement Banquet, held at Shanley's in the evening. It

was attended by fifty members of the class, and by President John H. Finley, Professor Charles, A. Downer, Professor William B. Guthrie, Professor Frederick Dielman and Mr. Lionel B. McKenzie. It was a fitting close to a day of such moment in the lives of the graduates. The President, the professors, and Mr. McKenzie, all had a word of hope, a word of encouragement and cheer for those who would no longer have the fostering care of Alma Mater. The men were exhorted to cherish the spirit of eternal youth, never to lose it, but to make it the guiding principle of their lives.

When the faculty members had departed, the men of the class of February, 1913, elected a permanent secretary, Bertram Sommer, to keep up the spirit of loyalty and integration which the class pledged itself ever to retain. It was then moved and seconded that the class give some material proof of its love and devotion to dear old Alma Mater, and in the near future there will be definite news for our friends at C. C. N. Y.

C., FEBRUARY, 1913.

LITERARY NOTES.

Everett P. Wheeler, '56, is indefatigable in his devotion to all good causes. In addition to letters and speeches which have a mere diurnal newspaper existence, we occasionally see pamphlets containing an address or a report in more permanent form. Such is an address on "The International Regulation of Ocean Travel," delivered at the annual meeting of the American Society of International Law last April. Very interesting to lawyers, and perhaps to clients as well, will be a report to the American Bar Association of a special committee, of which Mr. Wheeler was chairman, on "Remedies and Laws to Prevent Delay and Unnecessary Cost in Litigation." "The Right and Wrong of Woman Suffrage" is an argument in opposition to the granting of "Votes for Women." Mr. Wheeler is unafraid, and his arguments are somewhat different from those that are heard every day.

Essentials of French, by Professor Victor E. François of our Romance Department (American Book Company), is based upon the principle that one cannot thoroughly learn a language excepting by comparing it with another already known. The volume, which extends to over four hundred pages, appears to carry out this idea consistently and well. The models always precede the rules, the exercises furnish plenty of drill, the vocabularies provide the ordinary words, while reading lessons, reviews and an appendix add to the usefulness of the work.

Dr. Paul Klapper, '04, of the Department of Education, has published, through D. Appleton & Co., *Principles of Educational Practice*, a comprehensive work in four parts, which deal, respectively, with education in respect to its meaning and function, its physiological, sociological and mental adjustments.

Mr. Henry E. Bliss of the college library published in the *Library Journal* for December, 1912, an article on "Conservatism in Library Classification," which is a searching criticism of the decimal system, with suggestions for something better.

A valuable book on *Stuttering and Lipping* has been published through the Macmillan Company (\$1.50 net) by Dr. Edward W. Scripture, '84, Director of the Research Laboratory of Neurology, Vanderbilt Clinic.

Montrose J. Moses, '99, has published, through Dodd, Mead & Co., a translation of Maeterlinck's volume *On Emerson and other Essays*.

TRUSTEES AND FACULTY.

By his election as President of the Board of Education, the Hon. Thomas William Churchill becomes ex officio a member of the Board of Trustees of the College. Mr. Churchill is an alumnus of the College, having been graduated as a bachelor of arts in the class of '82. For a time he was a teacher in the public schools. In 1888 he was graduated from the New York University Law School and has since practiced law. In the years 1904-06 he was a Deputy Fire Commissioner.

Mr. Bradley Martin, Jr., has been appointed by the Mayor to succeed Mr. James Byrne as a member of the Board, Mr. Byrne having resigned to go abroad for two years for the health of himself and his family. Mr. Martin was educated at Christchurch College, Oxford, where he received the degree of B.A. in 1894. In 1897 he became an M.A. of Oxford and an LL.B. of Harvard. He is now Vice-President of the Security Bank in this city.

At a meeting of the Board held on February 3, Mr. Lewis Mayers, who has been one of the Fellows of the College since his graduation in 1910, was appointed tutor till the end of this collegiate year, and Mr. Philip V. Curoe, of the class of February, 1913, was assigned to the Dean's office. Mr. B. E. Mitchell, of Vanderbilt University, has been appointed a temporary tutor in mathematics.

A few changes have been made in the staff of the Evening Session. Professor Palmer has been appointed to take the place of Mr. Freeburg in Public Speaking, Dr. Otis to take the place of Professor Coleman in English, Mr. A. D. Compton has been appointed theme-reader, and Mr. Charles A. Corcoran has been appointed to assist Dr. Ray in the advanced course in Surveying.

COLLEGE NOTES.

Incomplete figures from the Dean's office again show an increase in the number of students registered in the College, both as compared with the registration of last February and with that of last September. No less interesting is the fact that the number of students entering from other preparatory schools than our own Townsend Harris Hall grows steadily larger. Eighty-three new students from outside schools had registered at the time these figures were obtained, an increase of one-third over the corresponding, but complete, figures of last year. The number of such students is naturally much smaller than that in September, but the series of February registration lists for the past four years show uninterrupted progress in the same direction as in the autumn semester. The number registered in the Evening Session this term is about seven hundred.

One of the largest college assemblies of the winter was that which gathered in the Great Hall on Monday, December 23, just before the beginning of the Christmas holidays, with Controller Prendergast of the city government as the guest of honor. Mr. Prendergast was warmly greeted, and made a brief but effective address, in which he dealt especially with the future civic opportunities of the young men before him.

The distinguished Norwegian explorer who first reached the South Pole, together with his less successful British rival, Sir Ernest Shackleton, was received in the Great Hall on the afternoon of January 15. It had been at first planned to hold the reception on the preceding Thursday evening, January 9, but the delayed arrival of the ship which was bringing Captain Amundsen to this country necessitated postponement. The Mayor was finally prevented by the pressure of official business from being present, as had been hoped, and the Danish and Swedish singing societies were not able to participate on the changed date. Nevertheless the attendance was large and enthusiastic, and the occasion in which the two famous antarctic explorers were together greeted upon our college platform, scarcely a month before the news of the tragic death of

Captain Amundsen's other British rival reached the world, was one not to be forgotten.

President Finley made the introductory address, suggestively comparing the difficulties which Captain Amundsen had surmounted to the gods and giants of the frost, in the old Norse mythology. Extending his welcome to both the explorers, he praised them both for what they had contributed to the world's knowledge of the Antarctic regions and the generous and sportsmanlike spirit in which they recognized each other's achievements. "The picture which has impressed me most in the lectures of Captain Amundsen that I have heard," the President said, "was one showing his meeting with Sir Ernest on his return from the Pole in latitude 88.23. He had succeeded in placing the flag of Norway at the South Pole, but after his success he took the first occasion to acknowledge personally to Sir Ernest his recognition of all that his intrepid rival had accomplished. The psychological interest of that picture is such that it always evokes more applause than any other, save the one which displays Captain Amundsen and his three companions actually raising the flag of their country at the nethermost point of the earth."

The President then introduced Mr. Victor Oscar Freeburg of the department of Public Speaking, who addressed to the Norwegian explorer a welcome in his native language.

The three thousand students present then sang the Norwegian national hymn, copies of which, in English, had been previously distributed.

The next speaker was Mr. Lewis Sayre Burchard, President of the Associate Alumni, who in a brief address described himself as a former schoolboy, representing the boys of the public schools of the city, and for them welcomed the guest of the day.

The President then presented Mr. Henry Clews, the banker, as a citizen of New York who had something to say. Mr. Clews stated that success is not to be measured by wealth, and illustrated the proposition by the achievements of such men as Captain Amundsen and Sir Ernest Shackleton.

Sir Ernest himself was then presented to the audience and greeted with enthusiastic cheers. He responded appreciatively with a tactful speech, in the course of which, after paying his personal tribute to the conquerer of the South Pole, he said:

"Captain Amundsen and I are members of a brotherhood. All antarctic explorers know that only a real man can direct the destinies of fellowmen in those vast solitudes. Unselfishness, self-sacrifice, self-restraint, co-operation and devotion to a purpose are necessary to success. The best proof of Captain

Amundsen's ability is that his men loved him and followed him unquestioningly."

The tall and keen-faced Norwegian captain himself was then presented to the cheering assemblage. After the noise of his greeting had subsided and after he had pleasantly expressed his interest in American institutions of learning and his pleasure in being the guest of the College, he gave the students a bit of intimate advice. "There is one thing that I want to say to you boys," he said, "and that is that the secret of my success has been due to self-control and will power. Control yourselves, be your own master, and at the same time develop determination. If you undertake anything, determine to accomplish your purpose and let no obstacle turn you back. If you do this, my boys, no matter what your life work may be, I will promise to each one of you the fullest measure of success."

After Captain Amundsen, his friend, Mr. John A. Gade, president of the Norwegian Society of New York, was introduced and announced the intention of the explorer to present to the College the banner of his own alma mater, the University of Christiania, as a memorial of his visit.

The plan of holding a college assembly each alternate week at the mid-day hour in the Great Hall, has been realized this semester, in accordance with a resolution of the Faculty last

**Fortnightly
Assemblies.**

term, which provided for such a bi-weekly assembly alternating with an hour left vacant for class and society meetings of all sorts.

On the first Thursday of this term, February 13, there was an informal assembly of the College under the presidency of Professor Werner, at which Professor Duggan, chairman of the Faculty committee on the matter, explained the purpose and scope of the plan, and Dean Brownson also made a short address.

On Thursday, February 20, Professor Henri Bergson, accompanied by President Nicholas Murray Butler, was the guest of the College, and was greeted by an assemblage which crowded

**Professor Bergson
and
President Butler.**

the Great Hall and included a considerable number of friends of the College from outside. President Finley, who presided, after a few introductory words, in which he referred to Professor Bergson's position not only as a great philosopher, but as a great teacher, and explained to him the academic status of his audience, called upon Professor Downer, who made to the guest of the day a cordial address of welcome in French,—the language, as the President said, in which M. Berg-

son "dreams and computes." Professor Overstreet was then presented as a brother philosopher, and added his greeting, referring to Professor Bergson's visit to this country as an event in the philosophic world not soon to be forgotten.

The President then led M. Bergson forward and the senior cheer leader led in a demonstration of a sort which apparently the famous Frenchman has learned to know since his arrival in this country; at any rate it did not disturb his equanimity.

Somewhat to the disappointment of a large part of his audience, M. Bergson spoke in French, but his address was followed with close attention. After expressing thanks for the warmth of his welcome, he referred to what he understood to be the French academic equivalent of the work done in this College, as that of the lycées and some part of that of the faculty of letters in the university, and then took up the discussion which has been going on in France in recent years in regard to the character of secondary instruction. Out of that discussion, he said, certain conclusions have emerged. One of them is that the proper purpose of secondary education is not so much the acquisition of positive information as the general training of the mental faculties, "learning to learn." Another conclusion based upon experiment and the observation that progress in the arts is not steady, but proceeds with abrupt steps and intervening unprogressive periods, is that the forward steps are consequent upon effort, of definite acts of will; hence the importance of the development of the will in education. Progress is not secured upon the principle of *laissez aller* at all. Still another of the conclusions which have emerged from the discussion is that the purpose of general education is not merely the development of power in the sense of efficiency, as an artistic matter, so to say, but the development of judgment and good sense, qualities which should be exercised in every field of study. In conclusion, M. Bergson emphasized the social importance of these qualities in a democracy. In a monarchy, he said, the government may be better than the people; in a republic, never.

After M. Bergson's address, President Finley called upon Professor Duggan, as a former pupil of President Butler, to introduce the President of Columbia University. In doing so, Professor Duggan alluded to the obligations of the College to the University, not only in sharing the visits of distinguished strangers like Professor Bergson, but also in the fact that so large a number of the teachers of the College have received their university training wholly or in part at Columbia.

President Butler, after humorously complaining of the "new form of cruel and unusual punishment" to which he was sub-

jected in being limited to five minutes in presence of so many interesting suggestions as had been placed before him, returned to President Finley's interpretation of the City College for Professor Bergson in terms of French educational methods: he himself, he said, would try to interpret it in terms of American ideals. It is a place where young men are prepared for citizenship. And such an occasion as the present helps to develop, he said, what he had elsewhere called the 'international mind.' Professor Bergson had presented to the American students the product of French thought; the students in turn had represented to Professor Bergson the progress of the American ideal.

Ex-President and Mrs. Roosevelt and Miss Ethel Roosevelt were President Finley's guests at Professor Baldwin's organ recital on Sunday afternoon, February 16.

Many and various, as usual, have been the calls upon Dr. Finley's time and eloquence this winter. Among his engagements have been the following: On December 5 he spoke at a dinner given to the Rev. Dr. C. L. Goodell of the

A Busy Season. Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church; on December 7 at the annual dinner of the Harvard Engineering Society at the Harvard Club; earlier in the same day he had attended a meeting of the State Examination Board at Albany; on December 8 he spoke at Temple Beth El; on December 12 at the St. Andrews Golf Club dinner at Delmonico's; on December 19 at the dinner of the Class of '73; on January 9, as President of the Recreation Alliance, he gave a luncheon to the Countess of Aberdeen; on January 11 he and Mrs. Finley dined with President and Mrs. Taft at the White House; on January 14 he was toastmaster at a supper of the American Scandinavian Society in honor of Captain Amundsen; on January 19 he spoke at Earl Hall to the Y. M. C. A. foreign students on "The Social Influence of the University"; on January 24 he spoke at the Dartmouth Alumni dinner in Boston; on January 29 at the dinner of the Men's Club of Washington Heights at the Hotel McAlpin; on February 1 at the dinner of the Associate Alumni of the College; on February 14 at a dinner of the Stephens Institute Alumni in honor of the tenth year of President Humphreys' administration; on February 18 at a dinner of the Men's Club of the Central Presbyterian Church; on February 21 at a dinner of the Scotch-Irish Society in Philadelphia; on February 24 at the Central Congregational Church of Brooklyn; on February 26 at the Mount Sinai Hospital Nurses' School, and in the evening of the same day at a dinner of the alumni of McGill University at the Hotel McAlpin.

On December 21 the High School Committee, in accordance with its annual custom, entertained visiting delegates from the high schools of the city at the College. About two hundred and thirty were present from the schools. The

High School Day. hour from four to five was devoted to showing the visitors about the college buildings, especially the museums and laboratories. Between five and six o'clock there was a fifty yard swimming race in the pool of the Gymnasium, in which a student of the High School of Commerce won first prize and the DeWitt Clinton High School won the banner offered for the highest number of points. Between six and eight the delegates were entertained at supper in the Lincoln Corridor, where they were welcomed by President Finley for the College, and short speeches were made by invited guests. In the evening seats were reserved for the delegates at the 'varsity basketball game between St. Lawrence University and the College of the City of New York, preceded by a game between the Hoboken High School and the Class of 1916, C. C. N. Y.

On Friday afternoon, January 31, a portrait of Professor LeGras was presented to the College by a group of the alumni. The company assembled in the Faculty room under the presidency of Mr. Burchard, President of the

A Portrait of Associate Alumni. Dr. Sigmund Pollitzer, **Professor LeGras** who was, with Professor LeGras, a member of the class of 1879, made the presentation speech. President Finley accepted the gift in the name of the College, and Mr. Burchard spoke for the alumni. The portrait, which is a crayon drawing, though it was made since Professor LeGras's death, is an admirable likeness.

On the evening of January 16 the Teachers' Association of the College held a Kommers at the Aschenbrödel Hall, 144 East 86th Street, which was attended by a large number of the staff.

The Kommers. Dr. Bradley, the president of the Association, acted as toastmaster, and the evening was devoted both to social enjoyment and the free discussion of the purposes and policies of the association. President Finley was present as a guest, and made a brief address. Dr. Crowne, the chairman of the Executive Committee, read his annual report, and resolutions of thanks were passed to the President for his successful efforts to secure the recent salary increases, and to Professor Sim for having anticipated the request of the association that incompetent students in the preparatory classes be dropped from courses for which they are unfitted early in the term instead of at the end.

Dr. Taaffe and the other members of the Elizabethan Play Committee of the English Department, Messrs. Keiley, Coleman, Compton and Whiteside, as well as the members of the cast,

Dramatics. received many congratulations upon the success of their production of Ben Jonson's "Epicoene, or the Silent Woman," in the Great Hall on December 18. The cast, which was numerous, was headed by I. A. Chapman, '14, in the part of "Morose, the gentleman that loves no noise," about whose foible all the action of the piece revolves.

The Dramatic Society performed Sheridan's "The Critic" at its spring production, in the Garden Theatre on March 8.

On February 6 the Research Club again brought the scientists of the College together, this time to listen to a paper by Professor Duggan upon the Balkan Problem.

On February 11 the People's Choral Union, of which Dr. Frank Damrosch is Director, gave a free public concert in the Great Hall of the College, assisted by several artists, including Professor Baldwin at the organ. Mr. Edward G. Marquard was the conductor.

IN THE DEPARTMENTS.

The Webster room at the College contained from February 8 to March 1 an exhibition of pastels by Mr. Louis Weinberg, grouped under the general title "Impressions of New York."

Art. They included an interesting series of color effects, ranging in subject from the Woolworth Building in lower New York to the "Electric Moons" in Seventh Avenue, the "Fountain at Night" in Madison Square Park and the "Lone Column" on Riverside Drive. The exhibition is the first of a series to be given by members of the department.

Professor Baskerville has been reappointed on the Chemistry Examination Committee of the New York State Board of Regents.

Chemistry. *The Journal of the American Chemical Society* for January contains an article by Professor Baskerville entitled "Ethyl Ether by Catalysis," and another by Professor Baskerville and H. S. Riederer on "The Production of Chlorine Substitution Products of Methane from Natural Gas."

In collaboration with A. D. St. John, '11, Dr. Curtman contributed to the December issue of the *Journal of the American Chemical Society* two articles entitled "A Study of the Bead and Lead Dioxide Tests for Manganese with Special Reference to the Interference of Iron" and "The Sensitiveness of the Hydroxide Reaction for the Common Metals."

In a contest in which the Niagara Alkali Company offered prizes for the best essays by college students on the uses and advantages of caustic potash, M. Singer, '12 and Abelson, '13 won first prizes and A. Gergofsky, '13 won second prize.

The C. C. N. Y. Chemical Society is meeting regularly. At the meeting held December 6th, A. Shalkenstein, '13, spoke on "The Nitrogen Cycle."

Dr. Herrick, of the Norton Company, of Worcester, Mass., delivered a lecture on "Alundum, Its Manufacture and Uses," before the general student body on Friday, February 14th.

A meeting of all the Parents' Associations connected with the schools of New York City took place on the evening of March 7th at the College under the auspices of the Department of Education, with Dr. Maxwell, Superintendent of the city schools as the chief speaker. His subject was "The Relation of Parents to the School."

Professor Duggan has been elected First Vice-President of the Vocational Guidance Association. He has also been elected a Director of the School Citizens' Committee, which aims to develop student self-government in the public schools.

Dr. Heckmen represented the College at the meeting of College Teachers of Education, which was held in Philadelphia in the week of February 24—March 1.

On January 12, Professor Duggan lectured upon the "Elimination of Waste in Our Present School System" in the course of Sunday morning lectures upon the "Evolution of Human Efficiency," at the Mount Morris Baptist Church.

The March number of the *Political Science Quarterly* contains an article by Professor Duggan upon "European Diplomacy and the Balkan Problem."

English. In *Modern Language Notes* for December Dr. Louis S. Friedland published an article on "Milton's *Lycidas* and Spenser's *Ruins of Time*."

German. An article by Dr. Kurt E. Richter, entitled "Special Education for Business Men," appeared in *Modern Methods* for February, advocating special instruction in public institutions, by way of preparation for the higher commercial careers.

Professor Johnston's advice was recently sought as to the proper date for the celebration of the three hundredth anniversary of the founding of New York, which is to be conducted by the Mayor's committee of one hundred citizens.

History.

Owing to the fact that the first permanent settlement here by Dutch families was not made until 1626, while the Dutch traders came here much earlier, there has been considerable question of the suitable date to observe. Professor Johnston recommended that the year 1914 be taken, since in 1614 the Dutch definitely established the harbor at the mouth of the Hudson as a "trading destination" in the New World, and "began to exploit this part of the coast under authorized charter privileges." This recommendation is to be followed.

Dr. J. S. Schapiro read a paper before the convention of the American Political Science Association in Boston during the Christmas holidays, upon "The Belgian Political Situation." The paper explained the workings of the Belgian system of proportional representation. Considerable extracts from it were printed in the Boston newspapers.

Historical Records and Studies, Vol. VI., Part II, published by the United States Catholic Historical Society under the editorial supervision of Professor Charles G. Herbermann, contains

Latin.

an article by Professor Herbermann and his son, Henry F. Herbermann, A. B., upon the "Very Reverend Pierre Gibault, V. G., with Some Newly Published Documents." Another article in the volume, by Professor Joseph Fischer, S. J. (of Feldkirch, Germany), is upon "An Important Ptolemy Manuscript with Maps, in the New York Public Library," to the documentation of which Professor August Rupp and Dr. Mario E. Cosenza are cited as having made important contributions.

"Francesco Petrarca and the Revolution of Cola di Rienzo," by Dr. Cosenza, has just appeared from the University of Chicago Press.

Professor Ball addressed the Classical Club of the Normal College, at a recent meeting, upon "The Teacher of Nero."

Mathematics.

Mr. B. E. Mitchell has been appointed a temporary tutor in the department. Mr. Mitchell has a leave of absence from Vanderbilt University, where he is an instructor in mathematics.

It is of interest to note that Mr. Barash, a recent graduate (1909), who is studying at Columbia University, has received partial credit towards his Master's degree for work elected in

College in the Department of Mathematics during his Junior and Senior years.

The bacteriological preparation room connected with Room 313 has been renovated and completely painted white so as to be a model preparation room, unique in a teaching laboratory, which should be of great value in showing the stu-

Natural History. dents what ideal conditions are.

A recent graduate of the College who wishes his name to remain a secret has presented to the Department of Natural History six very handsome medals to be awarded, three in each term, to the students who give the greatest promise of distinction in the following six divisions of the department: Zoology, Comparative Anatomy and Embryology, Physiology, Geology, Bacteriology, and Sanitation. The medals are to be awarded by the Biological Society on recommendation of the staff of the department and the gift is to be continued in future years.

Professor Winslow was elected President of the Society of American Bacteriologists at its meeting in New York in January.

Five of the February graduating class, and one member of the class who has not quite completed his work, were already employed in temporary or permanent positions in bacteriology or public health before the day of graduation.

At the meeting of the staff seminar on February 11th the members of the departments of Education and Philosophy were invited to take part in the discussion of the teaching of biology, led by Dr. Goldfarb.

Dr. W. P. Gerhard, C. E., has added to his generous gift to the Natural History Library, by presenting another valuable collection of books on sanitation.

The course of Municipal Inspection conducted by the Department of Chemistry and Natural History in co-operation with the municipal health department has proved so successful during the first term, that it is to be continued, and six picked students are already at work for the second term.

The appropriations for the College this year include a sum of three thousand five hundred dollars for the use of the department of Philosophy in the establishment of a Laboratory of Psychology, in the equipment of which Dr.

Philosophy. Marsh has for some time been engaged. This laboratory is to be used in connection with

the introductory work in psychology and in advanced courses in experiment. So far as possible the laboratory is to co-operate with the two other laboratories about to be established; the Edu-

cational Clinic for the examination of defective children, and the Statistical Laboratory, which is being arranged by the department of Political Science. Plans for the housing of the laboratory are still incomplete. It is hoped, however, that much of the material for demonstrational purposes will be installed during the present term to be used in the present classes. The work of the laboratory proper will not begin until the fall term.

An article by Professor Overstreet entitled "The Democratic Conception of God," appeared in the *Hibbert Journal* for January. Some of Professor Overstreet's recent public addresses have been as follows: At Spuyten Duyvil, January 22, upon "The Direction of Reform in the Law." Before the Portia Club, January 25, upon "Law and Ethics: an Estrangement and a Reconciliation." Before the Community Club, February 2, upon "Tendencies toward Ministerial Government." Before the Mount Vernon Y. M. H. A., February 9, upon "The Woman of To-day." Before the Bethel League, February 10, upon "The Modern Social Problem."

Professor Cohen, who is giving the course in the Philosophy of Law in the regular session of the College for the first time this term, published a review of Miraglia's "Comparative Legal Philosophy" in the February number of the *Harvard Law Review*. Professor Cohen is also the author of an extensive article on "Philosophy" in the forthcoming volume of the *Encyclopedia of Education*.

Dr. Alfred N. Goldsmith has been chosen Editor of the *Proceedings of the Institute of Radio Engineers*, of which Part I of Volume I made its appearance in January, containing articles by Professor Pupin, Stanley M. Hills, and Dr. Lee De Forest, and notes by the Editor.

Physics.

Professor Clark is the author of a chapter on "Bonds as a Form of Investment in a Period of Rising Prices" in a book upon the general subject of investments in a period like the present recently published by G. Lynn Sumner,

Political Science. editor of the *Securities Review*, of Scranton, Pennsylvania.

Professor Guthrie has lately been giving a series of Sunday afternoon addresses to the Washington Heights Y. M. C. A. During March he has been announced to give a series of five lectures upon Social Subjects before the churches of Irvington, N. Y.

A monograph upon "The Leather Glove Industry in the United States," by Daniel W. Redmond, has recently
Public Speaking. come from the press. The work is Dr. Redmond's Columbia dissertation, and treats the conditions of glove manufacture in this country with especial reference to the bases of tariff legislation.

On January 10th the local contest for the Peace Oration prize was held at the College. Only our own students were eligible. Original speeches on aspects of the movement for universal peace were delivered. There were ten contestants. The winner of the twenty-five dollar prize, donated by the Peace Society of New York, was Hyman Schwartz, of the Senior Class. His oration was entitled "War Impossible."

Mr. Schwartz represented the College in the State contest which was held in the Great Hall on March 14th. Winners of all the local College contests throughout the State participated in the exercises. Two prizes, a first of two hundred dollars and a second of one hundred dollars, were given by Mrs. Elmer Black. President Finley presided at the meeting. The winner at this gathering will represent New York in another, interstate contest.

Professor Downer has recently been the recipient of many congratulations upon his decoration by the French government with the cross of the Legion of Honor, a distinction which in the
Romance College he shares with President Finley, who
Languages. was made a *chevalier* last year, after his return from lecturing in France. The honor to

Professor Downer is not only a high recognition to him personally, but also to the effectiveness of his conduct of the department of instruction of which he is the head. Some of his friends and former students now teaching at the College, entertained him at dinner, Sunday, February 16, at the Italian Club, by way of celebrating his new dignity. On Friday, February 21, his colleagues in the Romance Department also tendered him a congratulatory dinner at the Café Lafayette.

Professor Louis Delamarre, in January, made, as he did last year, an extensive trip through the country as lecturer and organizer for the Alliance Française, of which he is the general secretary. This time he lectured chiefly in the Central and Southern States, visiting many branches of the Alliance and extending the influence of the society by forming several new groups in the Southwest. He lectured at Pittsburgh, Pa.; Masillon, Oxford and Columbus, O.; Decatur, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo.; Lawrence, Kan.; Kansas City, Mo.; Little Rock, Ark.; New Orleans, La.;

Birmingham, Ala.; Nashville and Knoxville, Tenn., and at Mount Holyoke College, in Massachusetts.

Mr. Félix Weill lectured upon "Le quartier latin," at East Orange, on December 10, and upon "L'Alsace dans le roman contemporain" at Providence on December 14, and in Newark on February 6. Mr. Weill is chairman of the committee of the National Society of French Teachers in America which is to hold its Fourth Annual Competition for students of French in this country the coming April. A special feature of the competition this year will be the award of a traveling scholarship for the summer vacation in France. The fund for the prize, of the value of three hundred dollars, Mr. Weill was fortunate in obtaining from a generous donor, Mr. Edouard Dreyfous, of Paris and New York. The competition, which will be hld on April 17, is open, in all colleges in the United States, to the best students in French completing their senior year.

On January 18, Mr. Weill went to Cincinnati as a special delegate of the Alliance Israélite Universelle.

Mr. A. Arbib-Costa lectured on Sunday, February 23, before the *Société des Etudiants de Français*, at the Emanuel Brotherhood upon "La Troisième République." On October 22 he addressed the Hartford College Club on "Political, Artistic, and Literary Life in Modern Italy."

Mr. LeMaire, we learn from the *Courrier des Etats-Unis*, has recently been decorated with the *Médaille Commémorative de 1870* by the French government.

ALUMNI NOTES.

The annual business meeting of the Gamma Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa was held at the Hotel Astor on Tuesday, January 21. The main discussion was upon a revision of by-laws. The following officers were elected: President, Adolph Werner, '57; Vice-President, Lewis F. Mott, '83; Treasurer, Frederick M. Pedersen, '89; Recording Secretary, Arthur T. Hanson, '98; Corresponding Secretary, Ernest Ilgen, '82.

The City College Club on December 21 tendered a reception of the Class of '87, in honor of their twenty-fifth anniversary. There was an interesting musical entertainment, which was followed by Christmas festivities. On January 25 the Club heard Kno-Chi Loo, Vice-Consul from the Republic of China, on "Bright Prospects in China." The address was followed by the annual festival in honor of "Bobby Burns." On February 22 there was an illustrated lecture, "A Trip to Egypt and the Holy Land," by Robert B. Brodie, '03.

The Class of '82 had a reunion on Saturday, the 7th of December, at the Hotel Manhattan, twenty-two members attending.

The Class of '73 held its annual dinner at the Liederkrantz, December 19, 1912. Dr. Leipziger, as President of the Class, made an address, and President Finley read a poem.

The Class of June, 1912 held their first graduate dinner and smoker on the evening of Saturday, February 1.

OBITUARY.

Alphonse Henry Alker, who died at his residence, 338 Madison Avenue, December 12, 1912, was born in New York City, October 8, 1851, son of the late Judge Henry Alker, of the Marine Court, and Marie C. S. Alker.

He attended Grammar School No. 35 on 13th street, and entered the College of the City of New York in 1867, being admitted to the Freshman Class, and was graduated with that class in 1871 with honor. He took the Law Course in Columbia College, receiving his degree in 1873, and then entered at once upon the practice of the profession of the law in the office of his father, who had returned to the Bar. For ten years he was an active practitioner, engaged in the management of estates and litigation in the admiralty and other civil courts. After his father's death he was much occupied in the settlement of his estate.

In 1882 he married Florence, only daughter of the late James E. Ward, founder of the Ward line of steamers to Havana, and his career thereafter was less devoted to law and more to personal affairs.

He was an enthusiastic yachtsman and was a member of the New York, Manhasset Bay and Larchmont Yacht Clubs. He was Commodore of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club for five successive years and well represented that club in the annual regattas and races. His steam yacht *The Florence*, was the scene of many entertainments and occasions of ceremonial visits. He also sailed for many years, with his sons James and later Edward, sailing yachts built by the Herreshoffs, and took part in many races with conspicuous success.

Mr. Alker was a Democrat in politics and was for many years a member of Tammany Hall; he was honored by various appointments as committeeman, serving on many important civic commissions, among them the Hudson Fulton Celebration Commission and the Mayor's Committee to entertain the officers and men of the battleship fleet on the visit to this harbor last fall.

In business matters, Mr. Alker was very conservative, and his confidence in real estate investments, as a source of profit, was abundantly justified by the extraordinary advance in the holdings he had upon upper Broadway. During a number of years he was very active in the manufacture of cement, being Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Cement Company, of Bath, Pa.

His interest in the College of the City of New York was always great; he was a member of the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity and a regular attendant at the annual dinners and at all reunions of his class. In fact, on one occasion, he invited the graduates of the entire class of 1871 to dine and spend the night at his spacious country home at Great Neck, on Manhasset Bay, L. I., where he lived every summer during his married life.

Besides the sons named, he had two other sons, Henry and Carroll, the former of whom married Miss Charity Rose, and two daughters, Florence, wife of Edward Meyer, and Mabel.

Mr. Alker succumbed to the fatality which caused his father's death, cerebral hemorrhage, and although the warnings were manifest, the end was sudden. It seemed to be a cruel fate, that closed the life of one apparently so strong with so many opportunities in life for usefulness and pleasure.

In personal appearance, Mr. Alker was always regarded as one of the handsomest of the graduates of the College, and his bearing and manner were distinguished by great gentleness and courtesy. His French ancestry, aided by the social prominence of his father, mother and his older sisters, had brought him in contact with a brilliant circle which shone in New York prior to and after the close of the Civil War. There never was a time when by word or manner Mr. Alker was not conspicuous for the grace of a gentleman. On his father's side, he inherited certain Dutch characteristics, among them stolidity and firmness, and in consequence he was rather slow to act and extremely cautious, but his enjoyment of the lighter side of life was most intense, and when he entered upon it, there was none more hearty or ready to continue the pleasure. He was, in consequence, a gallant and enjoyable companion.

In addition to the Clubs mentioned, Mr. Alker belonged to the Lotos Club, the Lawyers' Club, the New York Athletic and the Caughnawana Fishing and Hunting Club of Canada; he was also a member of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York.

C. E. L., '71.

Richard Suydam Grant, A. B., '60, died December 15, 1912, aged seventy-two years. He was born in New York, and was one of four brothers. Three were students at the College, but Suydam was the only one who was graduated. In College he ranked well in his class, especially in mathematics. Though of rather a quiet and retiring disposition, he was very well liked by his classmates. After graduation he entered the banking house of Grant & Co., of which his father, Oliver De Forest Grant, was head. At the death of his father, Mr. Grant succeeded to the control of the business and continued to manage it. The

firm was formerly at 45 Wall Street, but recently was located at 71 Broadway.

Mr. Grant was never married. He was a member of the old New York and several other clubs. As an unusual incident in our changing New York life—also, perhaps, as indication of his conservative character, it may be mentioned that he died in the house, 11 Gramercy Park, in which he had lived for over sixty years. His death leaves only fourteen survivors of the forty-six who were graduated in the class of 1860.

The Business Manager of THE CITY COLLEGE QUARTERLY has filed with the Post Office authorities a statement sworn to before Phillip Johann, a notary (term expiring May, 1913) to the effect that:—

THE QUARTERLY is conducted by an incorporated association known as The City College Quarterly Association. There are no stocks nor shares. There are no bonds. The paper is supported solely by subscriptions and there is no money profit to anybody. The policy of THE QUARTERLY is determined by a board of directors who represent the Association. The President of the Association is Charles A. Downer. The Editor of the magazine is Lewis F. Mott and the Business Manager is Frederick B. Robinson.

PERSONAL.

'69. In our notice of the fortieth anniversary of Matthew C. Julien as pastor of the Trinitarian Church, we neglected to state that this long pastorate has been at New Bedford, Mass. In the *Evening Standard* of that city for December 9 is printed the anniversary sermon, together with pictures of the old church, the new church, and three portraits of Mr. Julien, 1871, 1873 and 1912.

'82. Thomas W. Churchill was unanimously elected President of the Board of Education on February 3. Mr. Churchill thus becomes a member of our Board of Trustees.

'91. Joseph H. Hertz has been chosen Chief Rabbi of Great Britain. He will in London be president of the Jewish Court. Though born in Hungary, Dr. Hertz received his higher education in this city, taking his B.A. from our college, his Ph.D. from Columbia, and getting his rabbinical training at the Jewish Theological Seminary of America.

'98. Robert F. Wagner was re-elected president pro-tem of the New York State Senate.

'00. P. R. Goodwin lectured on "System in Manufacturing" before the Electrical Engineering Society of Columbia University, March 13.

'11, June. Isadore Eisenberg has been appointed superintendent of the Young Men's Hebrew Association of Brooklyn.

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Founded by

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"DIRECTOR DUGGAN AND THE STUDENT COUNCIL."

THE EVENING SESSION.

The ideals of the American college have been revolutionized within the memory of the present generation. Formerly the college was looked upon as a place quite removed from the real affairs and practical business of life—a cloister of learning where visionaries filled the minds of young men with an unusable something, vaguely called culture. The sequestered halls were not to be inhabited by anybody and everybody; they were not institutions for the advancement of society in general; but luxuries, meant for the few who had leisure to enjoy them and the means to pay for them. But what a change has been wrought in the last few years! The old concept has been discarded, and now no college can be lauded for the scholarship and ideals of its teachers unless their influence is practically felt in the progress of the community which supports them.

Our college was one of the first to reflect the new idea. Its courses were, from the beginning, not only broadly cultural, but highly practical; its professors were men of affairs in the community and its students were drawn from all grades of society. During the last ten years, however, the college has been expanding more rapidly than ever before in the direction of modern progress. It has come to be regarded as the city's college indeed—a place not only for the general training of New York's youth, but a centre of civic influence to be felt in all parts of the municipality's life. The spirit of the college is one of "service to the city." It had always justified its foundation and maintenance by the splendid intellectual and moral training of the young men who came for instruction; but recently, the college has undertaken enterprises

to render more specific and direct service to the city which supports it. The Extension Courses for the city's teachers, the organ recitals for the general public, the lectures on municipal chemistry, and the use of the Great Hall for civic gatherings are a few of these activities.

It was in this spirit of greater and more direct service to the city that the Evening Session was founded. Those who attend the Day Session are students first and foremost; their main business in life, during the college years, is study, and they therefore participate to a comparatively small degree in the real activities of the community. The benefit they derive from the college does not reach the social body immediately: that process begins only after they receive their degrees. But through the Evening Session a great number of high school graduates, who are part of the community's life during the day, are influenced for good and improved in efficiency at night. Here is a very direct point of contact between the college and the actual life of the city. In foreign countries and in some parts of the United States there are continuation schools, where boys who have entered business before completing their elementary education, may continue their general schooling and even study along the lines of their vocation. The idea of the Evening Session was to do a somewhat similar thing for the high school graduates, or the college undergraduates, who were forced to forego further education during the day, because they had to devote that time to earning a livelihood. Through these men, the living city—its business, its politics, its social structure—is reached by the city's college.

Four years ago there might have been some doubt in the minds of many concerning the possibility of obtaining properly qualified students to pursue a rigorous college course in the evening hours. But the friends of the projected Evening Session were firm in their belief that

there were many high school graduates who, although earning their living during the day, would nevertheless continue their education to good purpose at night. That this belief was well founded is shown in the figures which represent the growth of the Evening Session since its inauguration.

The number of matriculants in 1909 was 201; in 1910, 312; in 1911, 452; and in 1912, 668. The second term's total registration this year is 703. In other words, there has been a steady annual increase of 50 per cent. Even these figures do not tell the whole story of the response made by the young men of the city when they were offered a college education at night; for many more applied than those actually admitted. The Evening Session was partly restricted by lack of funds and partly limited by conditions of administration which made it necessary to turn away many qualified applicants. Of course a great number were rejected because they did not meet the entrance requirements. The steady, yearly growth shows that those who came were not disappointed and that they carried a good report to others. As the remarkable work accomplished in the Evening Session becomes even more widely known the number of its students bids fair to surpass that of the Day Session. Already the Evening Session is in itself the fourth largest college in New York State.

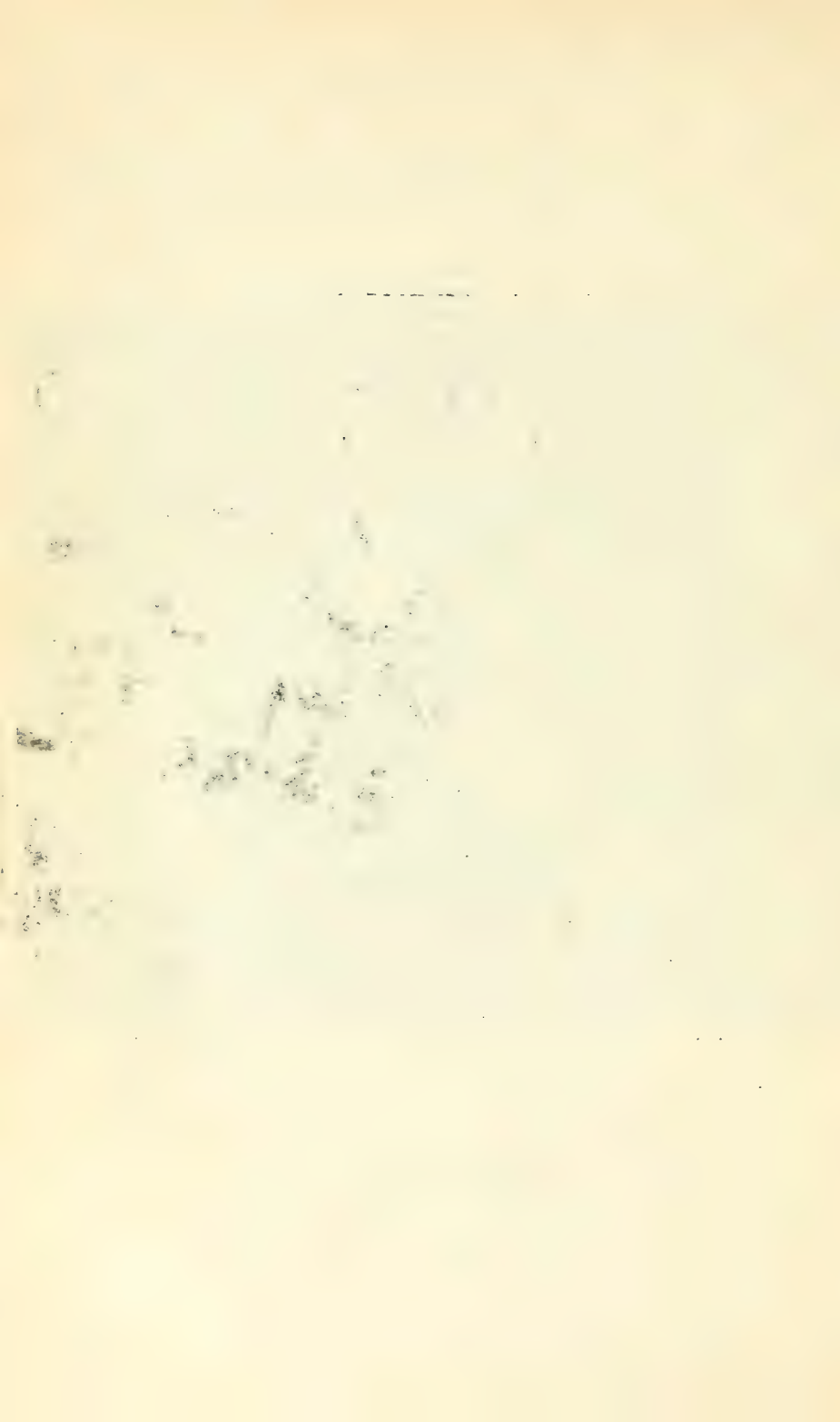
There was also at first expressed the fear that the attendance of the students after they enrolled, would be so irregular and the number of resignations so great that the work would be of little value. It is well known that the attendance in the evening elementary and high schools of the city is extremely unsatisfactory in these respects. But the Evening Session of the college has had quite a different record. Last year's report showed a dropping of students to amount to only 10 per cent. of the average enrollment. Furthermore, the average at-

tendance throughout the year was 86½ per cent. This faithfulness and persistence in attendance was even better than the most hopeful friend of the work had dared to anticipate. It was foreseen that men of maturity, with business and even family responsibilities, would probably have, as a body, more things to interfere with their attendance than would young students with no other duty than regular attention to study. For instance, it was expected that men suddenly called out of town by business, would have to drop work for which they enrolled with every intention of completing it. Some typical cases, which actually came up, will illustrate. One student was the secretary to the Austrian Ambassador in this city. He was transferred to the consulate at Buffalo and consequently had to drop work at college. One, a school teacher, was put in charge of an evening recreation center; another who was an electrical assistant with Mr. Tesler, was given night work in the laboratories of his employer, while a city salesman for a commercial house was sent out on the road. These are reasons for a loss of students, which are peculiar to the Evening Session, but which do not reflect discredit upon the work. Yet in spite of such unavoidable losses, the drop in numbers has been remarkably low. Although the figures for this year are not yet compiled and analyzed, an inspection of the attendance records of the various classes shows a general tendency to maintain the high average already established.

The students who keep up their college recitations so faithfully after eight or ten hours of work are quite different from those who study in the Day Session. In a typical class-room may be seen recent high school graduates working side by side with doctors, lawyers, dentists and engineers. Some of the older men are persons of importance and influence in the business world, and it is no unusual thing for them to come to the directors



"AN EVENING CLASS IN PHYSICS."



for a young man to place in business. One of our students last year was pursuing the same schedule of studies as his son—a young man of twenty. Another informed us that he had one boy in the Day Session and another in Townsend Harris Hall, while his daughter was attending the Extension Courses for Teachers. This mixed body of students ranging in age from eighteen to fifty-eight, is intensely in earnest. All are willing to endure the hardships of evening work without asking for any concessions or leniency. They are pursuing with an equal degree of scholastic success the same courses as the men who come during the day.

In founding the Evening Session indeed the trustees of the college prescribed that it was to be a duplicate of the Day Session in all points of administration. Its requirements for admission, its curriculum, its methods of teaching, its examinations, and above all, its standards were to be the same as those of the Day Session. A director and a corps of instructors drawn from the teaching body of the Day Session were appointed to organize the work. It was decided to offer the regular freshman courses for applicants who had merely a high school education, and certain advanced courses for those who had done some college work. Recitations were to be conducted every night except Sunday from 8 to 10, with two periods of one hour each.

This program has been carried out, and even extended where the multiplying needs arising with the phenomenally rapid growth of the work necessitated extension. The freshman prescribed courses have been built upon until now all the compulsory courses required for an Arts or a Science degree are being offered, with the exception of two, which will be added soon enough to permit those qualifying for them to graduate on schedule time. Furthermore, enough advanced electives are now being taught to enable a student to make up the total

necessary counts for a degree. There is little need to explain the addition of the prescribed courses, but there may be place for a word to explain how it is possible to fill the sections in advanced subjects, when it is understood that no sections are started with less than twenty students. The answer is found in the statistics of this year's enrollment, which show that seventy-eight students were admitted with advanced standing from the Day Session and other colleges, thirty-eight more were graduates holding bachelor degrees, while seventy-eight possessed degrees of a professional character. Most of these men take work in the advanced courses.

A modification in administration that was found advisable was the extension of each evening's work into three periods of fifty-three minutes instead of two periods of sixty minutes. The first period now begins at 7.30 p. m. and closes at 8.23. There is an interval of two minutes, after which the second period begins. The third period ends at 10.13 p. m. This arrangement results in a gain of one recitation each evening for a student with very little additional hardship in the matter of time. It enables him to come three evenings a week for nine hours of attendance instead of four nights for eight recitations. The other evenings at home may be spent in study. As subject after subject was added to the course, a two-hour schedule became very awkward. The three-period plan, moreover, offers many more chances for the choosing of courses on the part of the student. Furthermore, the time of each period coincides exactly with that of the Day Session. In addition to this general advantage, the new arrangement is of particular help to the students of Chemistry, who are enabled to have three consecutive hours in the laboratory. Then there is a great body of city employees who come to the college to improve their efficiency as municipal servants. They finish their daily labors at a com-

paratively early hour in the afternoon and can, therefore, profitably begin their studies at night at 7.30 instead of 8 p. m.

These city employees indicate in a very striking way some of the returns which the college makes to the city for its support. These men are admitted to technical courses which give them training along the line of their daily employment in the city's service. Of course they could not possibly go to college during the day. Axmen and rodmen in the various engineering departments connected with each borough, in the Department of Highways, of Buildings, and the Aqueduct Commission, are admitted to the Surveying classes, made more efficient servants of the municipality, and prepared for higher positions such as transitman and assistant engineer. There is indeed hardly a department in the city which is without representation in the classes of the Evening Session. Last year the total number of city employees enrolled was 141. The Day Session of the college is offering as junior and senior electives a number of special courses designed to prepare students for public service. These courses are in sociology, government, sanitation, chemistry and engineering. Because of them, the college is to the civic life of the city what West Point and Annapolis are to the military life of the nation. Is it not reasonable, then, that the Evening Session should help improve those already in the service? It is to be hoped that our technical courses and those in political science will be developed at night. If the trustees should offer them, there will be more than enough qualified applicants to fill the classes.

What has been the character of the work done by the students of the Evening Session, and to what extent have those fears been justified which were expressed by a few members of the faculty upon its inception, that the high standards of the Day Session could not be main-

tained? As all the instructors of the Evening Session are drawn from the teaching corps of the Day Session, it has been possible to make a comparison between the day and the evening students. One fear was disposed of at the outset. During the discussions in the faculty, it had been predicted that there would be a general election on the part of the evening students of so-called "easy" subjects, and a neglect of the so-called "hard" subjects. As a matter of fact, almost invariably each year, the courses with the largest classes are Mathematics, Physics, Logic and Composition—subjects which are not usually considered easy by the day students. In maturity and earnestness of purpose, there is a general agreement among the instructors that the students of the Evening Session surpass those of the day. Their experience in life gives them a consciousness of the need of education, which cannot be expected of the day students. They are more determined, more thoughtful and ask more searching questions in the class room; but the day students, it cannot be denied, come better prepared and more familiar with the detailed material of the textbook. The mental attitude of the evening students towards their work seems on the whole more honest. They are not so ready with their replies as the day students, but then they do not make a pretense of knowledge and respond to a question when they are really ignorant of the answer.

Because of differences in the character and maturity of the students, as well as the lack of time to carry on an extended schedule, the instructors in the Evening Session have found it necessary to depart somewhat from the methods which they use during the day. At night they have to cover a great deal more ground in the classroom and leave less to the students for home preparation. But they have succeeded in adjusting themselves to conditions so that the students have been able to pass

examinations as hard as any set in the college. It is indeed a tribute to the ability and loyalty of the instructors of the Evening Session that they have been able to accomplish these results. Every instructor has found the work at night more than usually laborious. In some subjects, such as Economics, Government and Psychology, appeal can be made to the students' general experience rather than to information gained from text-books. This, of course, requires a more ready wit and more active service on the part of the teacher than is necessary when he may simply assign some pages for study in the text-book. Though the instructors have had to exert themselves more at night than during the day, they all agree that it has been effort expended with great profit to themselves. New experiences in methods of treatment and in the organization and application of his subject have repaid each for his toil. Most of the instructors have found the evening work even more inspiring than that done during the day, because of the greater appreciation on the part of the students. There is a general consensus of opinion that the results of the evening work are often more satisfactory than the results obtained during the day.

But not only have these opinions of instructors been favorable to the work done at night; the actual transferring of students to the day schedule has been carried out with success. Last term several young men found that they could afford to drop their employment and devote their days to study. They took their credits from the Evening Session, entered the day classes and did satisfactory, advanced work. One student made the transfer just at examination time. He therefore took his examination in three subjects with the day boys and passed high in each. His marks ranged from 80 per cent. to 95 per cent. The transferring of credit has also been effected in the other direction. Sixty-nine men

who had left the Day Session (some recently and some several years ago) because of financial trouble, are now pursuing the evening work to continue their courses where they left off. Last year, two students who had left the Day Session in their Senior year completed their college work at night and were voted their degrees by the faculty and the trustees. There are three others who are doing the same thing this term. The student who stood highest in the Lower Senior class of the Day Session a year ago was offered a splendid business position. He accepted the proposition and continued his studies at night. This term his employers will allow him time off in the mornings. Consequently he is returning to the Day Session with his additional credits gained during a year's work at night and will graduate in June a high honor man, probably the validictorian of the class.

Other colleges of high standard, besides our own, have also accepted the work done in the Evening Session on the same basis as that of the day. Indeed the head of one of our neighboring colleges has himself sent several students to take courses in the Evening Session because they needed them and could not fit them into their day schedules. This, however, is a step in advance which is not yet permitted by the authorities of our own college for our own students, for there is a rule prohibiting a day student from entering any of the evening courses. There seems little doubt that the credits obtained either at day or night are perfectly interchangeable—in other words, the standard of the day has been maintained at night.

Another feature of the Night College which seems very helpful to the college as a whole, is the manner in which it prevents a leakage of students. Although of our total registration there were two hundred and thirty-five applicants who presented diplomas from other high schools for admission, forty-two had completed the

course in Townsend Harris Hall. These figures show that the Night College receives most of its students from outside high schools and, therefore, does not draw the Townsend Harris students away from a normal continuation of their courses by day. But an inquiry among those who did come from Townsend Harris Hall shows that they could not possibly have continued their courses by day and the Night College is the means of keeping them at their studies. Nearly all were forced by financial conditions to drop college by day and seek employment. Then also there were many men who for similar reasons had to take up business after they had completed part of their college courses. These men, fifty-four in number last year and sixty-nine this, were permitted to continue their work for a college degree by the existence of the Evening Session. These facts are gratifying not only because they show that desirable students are being retained upon the college rolls, but also because they give some slight intimation of the benefit which the college is conferring upon the young men themselves. Surely this benefit can be translated into terms of better citizenship, a better city and a better government.

Furthermore, there are many students who, having had to drop work in colleges in all parts of the country, come to New York to earn a living. They become residents of our city and are part of its social structure. In no other place could they receive the welcome to opportunities which has been theirs in this city. Here they are admitted not only to a commercial place, but also to college. In the Evening Session are students presenting some undergraduate credits from Brown, Colorado, Chicago, Cornell, Cincinnati and other universities, north, south and west of us. This department of our college enables them to get a general higher education, which hard circumstances snatched from them in another

part of the country. It is well that the heritage of the race for ages past should come through us to these strangers who carry on trade within our gates.

Among the students of the Evening Session are found representatives of almost every nationality of Europe and some of Asia and Africa. The occupations of these men are also very diverse. But the spirit which animates them is one, and is best typified by the answer a student gave me to the question, "What benefit have you derived from the work this term?" "Sufficient to induce me to continue travelling from Washington Heights to Prospect Park three nights a week, arriving home at midnight." It is the spirit of *work*, therefore, which dominates the Evening Session. Nevertheless, the students understand fully that learning is not the only valuable thing received in college. With the desire to develop an *esprit de corps*, to cement friendships and form happy associations, as well as to receive valuable suggestions from the students, the Director founded, during the first year, a Student Council consisting of a representative elected from each course. Thus far the choice of representatives has proved most fortunate, and the Council has admirably performed its double function of advisor to the director and organizer of social functions. It has brought to the Director's attention many improvements in administration and has been most successful in arranging smokers, dances, dinners and other gatherings that are now a part of the students' college life. I question whether any college has a happier, more socially minded and more loyal student body than the City College in the Evening Session.

But the Council is not the only extra curriculum activity; there are two fraternities and a Political Science Club. The fraternities are not so exclusive as those of the day college, but seem to be democratic centers of interest, which exert a good influence upon the entire

student body. The Political Science Club is a forum for the discussion of current political topics. It also serves the function of bringing men distinguished in various fields to address the students.

Carlyle once said that there is nothing in the world more pathetic than a human being desirous of knowledge and unable to get it. To listen to the expressions of gratitude made by so many of the students is to become convinced that the Evening Session supplies a real need of the community. To be familiar with the fine results in scholarship and discipline obtained by the instructors is to feel assured of the maintenance of its high standards. The Evening Session has indeed justified its existence. The stage of experiment has passed and the true nature of its foundation has been determined. Upon its solid basis we shall continue to build and we hope that in the years to come the Evening Session will freely supply the light which so many seek. Certainly there will come greater practical efficiency. Those who receive the benefit personally will be loyal to the college and love it; they will be grateful to the city and repay it with upright and intelligent participation in its activities.

STEPHEN P. DUGGAN,
Director of the Evening Session.

THE NEW CURRICULUM.

The keynote of the new curriculum is efficiency. It had its birth in a desire to increase the graduate's output, measured in terms of his adaptability to his environment, and to decrease the stray losses incurred during the process of his development. With the attention once directed toward the accomplishment of this purpose all avenues leading toward this goal were soon charted. The student is the crude material which is to be converted by the refining process of a college course into a product representative of all that is best in manhood. Every influence which can be made to assist the transformation should be utilized during these years of mental, moral, and physical expansion. No effort should be spared to introduce into the college life any element which is beneficial to the student, nor should any harmful influence be permitted to remain. The function of a college does not cease when it provides a curriculum. This is only one of its tools for fashioning its material. But the manner of handling this tool may make or mar the work.

The curriculum which has been adopted aims to provide two elements in mental development, one disciplinary, and the other instructional. Emphasis is laid upon the disciplinary feature of education during the Freshman and Sophomore years by prescribing the subjects of study, and upon the instructional side during most of the Junior and Senior years, by permitting the student to make his own selection of subjects in order to carry out some definite purpose. The prescribed subjects comprise nearly sixty per cent. of the total requirements for graduation, leaving over forty per cent. for election. This amount of election is double that which was permitted in the arts courses of the old curriculum,

but not much more than was allowed in the science courses. This very considerable increase in the election for the arts students is accomplished mostly by diminishing the amount of prescribed work in language and by eliminating art; but it is also in part due to limiting the work in philosophy and in political science to one term.

In making a comparison between the old curriculum and the new one a new unit of measurement must be taken into account. In colleges in which there is an elective system, it is customary to provide for the equivalence of the work done by different students, by evaluating a course in a department according to the number of hours of mental activity spent in pursuing it. The general practice is to take as the unit one hour of attendance which requires home preparation. Measured thus, a subject in which a student recites three times a week, and for which he must prepare every recitation, counts three. Using this method, the old curriculum required 146 counts, or credits, for graduation. But the great majority of colleges require only about 120. Either, then, the old curriculum required a very considerably greater total of work than is generally demanded for the bachelor's degree, or else the unit of measurement was too small. To conform more nearly to the general practice, the new curriculum requires 128 credits for graduation, and defines a credit. This definition is different for the prescribed and for the elective work. For prescribed work a credit means two and one-half hours of a student's time, and for elective work three hours. This distinction in the value of a credit recognizes the difference between the prescribed and the elective work. The prescribed work is done when the students are younger, the subjects are more disciplinary, and there is generally less laboratory work and fewer lectures than is the case with the electives. In consequence of the diminution in the number of credits from 146 to 128 the students have on the average fewer subjects each term, and because of the increase in the value of the credit, the requirement of

preparation and consequently of accomplishment is increased. Although fewer subjects are studied, each is done better. Moreover, since the intensiveness of the work done in the elective subjects is greater than in the prescribed, both because the credit has a larger value, and also because the choice of an elective subject is usually made on account of its helpfulness in some scheme of study, it will generally happen that the completion of the elective credits will represent a greater total of mental accomplishment than is gained by the larger number of prescribed credits.

The new curriculum differs from the old in requiring that for the degree of Bachelor of Arts Latin must be studied two years in college following three years in T. H. H. or its equivalent. Greek, French, or German must be taken for two years in college following two years presented for admission. A third language is no longer required, but it may be taken. Expressed in terms of credits the prescribed work for arts and for science is as follows:*

| Arts. | | Science. | |
|--------------------------|----------|--------------------------|----------|
| | Credits. | | Credits. |
| Latin | 14 | Modern Language | 7 |
| Greek, French or Ger- | | Physics | 6 |
| man | 14 | Mathematics | 15 |
| Mathematics | 6 | Drawing | 4 |
| Chemistry | 6 | Chemistry | 9 |
| English | 6 | English | 6 |
| History | 8 | History | 8 |
| Public Speaking | 8 | Public Speaking | 8 |
| Political Science | 3 | Political Science | 3 |
| Philosophy | 3 | Philosophy | 3 |
| Physical Instruction ... | 2 | Physical Instruction.... | 2 |
| Natural History | 4 | Natural History | 4 |
| <hr/> | | <hr/> | |
| 74 | | 75 | |

* High school physics is required for admission in both courses.

The distribution of the above work depends upon the ability of the student. In the languages, in mathematics, in public speaking and in physical instruction the work begins in the Freshman year; and in general when a subject is begun it is continued until completed. The normal rate of progress is sixteen credits a term, but students who rank well are permitted to go at a faster rate. Except the four credits in public speaking which are prescribed in the Junior and Senior years, all of the remaining prescribed credits can be acquired by the end of the Sophomore year, and thus leave the Junior and Senior years open for the elective courses. The student who succeeds in nearly completing the prescribed work in two years can utilize to the best advantage the opportunities afforded by the elective system.

This elective system aims to combine the advantages of concentration in some one branch of human knowledge with that of distribution in others. The college work has been classified into three divisions, corresponding to the chief tendencies of a college course. The departments which are included within these divisions are as follows:

| Language and Literature. | Social Sciences. | Natural Sciences. |
|--------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| English | History | Chemistry |
| Latin | Philosophy | Mathematics |
| German | Political Science | Mechanic Arts |
| Greek | | Natural History |
| Romance Languages | | Physics |

The departments of Art, Education, Music, Physical Instruction and Hygiene, and Public Speaking, whose work supplements so largely that of the above divisions, are contributory to all of them. To effect a minimum concentration the student is required to take one-half of his elective credits within one of the above divisions, and to choose at

least twelve credits within one department of that division. To effect a widening of his perspective the second half of his elective credits may be distributed outside of that division. The electives which are offered under this plan afford a student the opportunity of making use of his natural endowment and inclination.

It is at this point in the student's course that he comes into more intimate touch with those whose influence is greatest in shaping his career. While following a prescribed course of study the student has been developing his powers of observation, expanding his vision, and increasing his capacity for work. Every step has helped to unfold his potentialities. With a two years' record behind him and a vista of achievement before him, he should pause and try to measure himself. In this he needs the assistance of his teachers and when he asks their advice he will receive their willing help. The teacher can often be of greater service in the personal example which he sets, and in the personal interest which he takes in the student's welfare, than in the instruction which he gives. Too often this fact is forgotten. Its importance is emphasized here because one of the elements of success in applying the new curriculum consists in the cordial relations between student and teacher. When the teacher tries to understand his pupil, concerns himself with his pupil's character, qualifications, and aspirations, he awakens an interest which enables him to give advice with only the student's welfare in mind. This is the chief aim.

One of the duties which then devolves upon the teacher is to assist the student in planning his elective work. Those students who have not found themselves need direction along such lines as will best enable them to understand both their limitations and their capacities. They must be carefully steered away from the shoals of useless endeavor. Dormant qualities can often be awakened

which when aroused will convert a man of inaction into a man of power. The exercise of this function of the teacher is the noblest which he can perform. The fruits of well-directed endeavor are the greatest reward which he can receive. The failure of so many college students to achieve results commensurate with the energy expended in training them is largely due to the failure of the college to properly measure the student before assigning him his tasks. Even in those cases in which the student has measured himself and prefers to make his own choice, this choice should be criticised by his teachers, whose judgment may prevent him from sacrificing some advantage of permanent value for one of only temporary importance.

This danger will occur most frequently among those students who desire to avail themselves to the utmost of the opportunities afforded by the elective system to specialize in some subjects which lead directly to vocational or to professional work. In several divisions groups of electives can be formed which will be very useful for students who desire to devote the last two years of their college course to preparation for some definite end. To assist those students who desire to prepare for law, journalism, social or public service, business, teaching, medicine, or for some branch of engineering, groups of subjects have been formulated which direct the student along these lines. These groups present to the student some of the activities toward which a college course may be made to point, and they are extremely useful in calling his attention to the applicability of a college course to life's problems. No apology need be made for the man who works, and he works best who puts into his work the greatest amount of intelligent effort. The best college training that any man can receive is that which enables him to know himself and *to find his place in the complex social organization*. The elective group which is designed to help

a student to find his place must be most carefully planned in order that it shall provide him with the elements best suited to his individual needs.

Another feature of the new curriculum which deserves mention is the insistence upon the quality of the work. Intensive application within a limited range, as against extensive wandering over a wide area, is emphasized both by rewarding meritorious work with extra credits and by penalizing poor work with a deduction of credits. A student whose intelligence and industry gain him high standing is permitted to graduate after having completed fewer subjects than is normally required. The exceptional student will thus be able to finish in three and one-half years. The new curriculum gives promise of accomplishing the task of the college much more efficiently than the old. It routes the subjects more advantageously, it directs the student more intelligently, it disciplines him more judiciously, and it instructs him more economically. With teacher and student united in an effort to realize its possibilities, there is every likelihood that the new curriculum will yield a product better equipped for the duties of life than ever before in the history of the college.

CHARLES H. PARMLY.

PRESIDENT FINLEY'S ANNIVERSARY.

On May 7, Charter Day, recitations were suspended at noon, and students and Faculty assembled in the Great Hall to honor President Finley upon the tenth year of his service to the college. Professor Werner presided and introduced the speakers, Thomas W. Churchill, representing the Board of Trustees; Lewis Sayre Burchard, the Alumni Association, Professor Lewis F. Mott, the Faculty, and Israel Weinstein, the students. Mr. Weinstein presented to the president a book of engrossed resolutions signed by every student now in the college.

The addresses follow:

PROFESSOR WERNER.

To-day happening to be, as one of the city's journals this morning told us, the seventh of May, and as it happened that on the seventh of May, 1847, the Legislature of the State of New York passed the resolution conditionally empowering the city and the Board of Education of the city, to establish a Free Academy, we observe this day, as it has been observed for several years, as Charter Day, or Founders' Day, it being the sixty-sixth anniversary of the action of the Legislature. The students and the teachers of the college, not daring to wait until the examinations should be upon us or until there might be any other thing to prevent, have selected also this day to celebrate, to wish each other joy, upon the ten years during which we have all been so happy under our President. And while it will not actually be ten academic years until Commencement Day, it is in reality ten years now—it is a little more than ten years—since the day when the Trustees made that happy choice. And it is fully ten years since the President began to think and to work for the college; because everybody knows that there was think-

ing to do and planning to do before the President met the first class which he did meet, the first Faculty he did meet, in September 1903. The sentiments of this large and composite body, being the students and the instructors and the alumni and the trustees, their thoughts and feelings are to be expressed by four different speakers, one for each body, and the first one, in the inverse order in which I have just named them, will be Mr. Churchill, who will speak for the Trustees.

MR. CHURCHILL.

Mr. Churchill, as well as all the other speakers, was greeted with cheers.

If the students had done that in the days when I was an undergraduate there would have been a riot. But now we have an era of more liberalized education, in which you don't have to fold your arms in school. But it is perhaps well that, in the old days, we had not in the City College the utmost liberality. It takes time to mellow all things, even liberality. I knew of no cry in the college chapel then except the cry that brought tears when some of our fellow pupils spoke.

When I came here I had nothing clear in my mind to say, because I got a kind of hurry call. But inasmuch as I was beckoned for the purpose of saying a word regarding Dr. Finley, I threw aside the vanity that would suggest preparation, especially in this academic community, and said: I will blurt out in an ebullient way, no matter how ungrammatical, anything I can think of. I should really like to sit here and listen to the eulogies others dare to say to his face. I mean by that, that being modest men, they hate to utter panegyric in front of the man of whom they speak, as long as he has life in his carcass. For my own part, I have never said a good word to Dr. Finley in his presence, but I have never said anything but a good word behind his back. I am now breaking the rule, to say that good word to his face. He can always

rely upon it that he has my profound esteem and affection, and that in spite of the fact (and to his credit, perhaps) that we have not been chums.

I should like to sit here until all the rest had spoken and then pick up some of these academic crumbs and Fletcherize them (that is better than the ordinary vernacular) and be able to offer to you quickly some of their mental pabulum. I perhaps at that time, after their rehearsal and after getting my second wind, could say something that would stand close inspection or view under a magnifying glass. It reminds me of the vaudeville performance where there was a cage upon the stage and a lion in it, and bye and bye comes in a pulchritudinous female with a lump of sugar in her mouth (as if she needed it). As she enters the cage, the lion walks up and takes the sugar out of her mouth. An Irishman in the audience said, jumping up, "I could do that too." Another Irishman said "Do what?" and he said, "What the lion did." And in some sense there is a suggestion, because we have a lion here. There is no cage, but we have a good many sugar things to offer that lion, and I know that they are not sugar in the sense that they are vain or flattering.

I have known Dr. Finley comparatively few years. I think he has known me even fewer. But, being a distinguished man, from the moment, at least, that he put his foot in beyond the threshold of The College of the City of New York, and with all its lustre distinguishing the edifice that had distinguished him, Dr. Finley is known throughout this city, in every home, he is known throughout the breadth of the land and in France as well, and I don't know whether he has gotten an invitation to go to Germany or not. He is a widely known man, as a college president should be, because that job is not one that should be pent-up. The college president that sticks to his desk and does not irradiate the things that God gave him to irradiate is of very little use to his college, except

as a clerk. The first thing that a college needs is a strong and attractive president, and that first thing that a college needs this college has. I think I may venture to say that never in my life have I met a man of more radiant charm than Dr. Finley. I never knew a man more diplomatic. I never knew a man who was able to get himself to so many places in a ubiquitous way as Dr. Finley. Now you can see I did not prepare this. But I was prepared because I have known him for those few years. It is unnecessary for me to utter these things about him, but the convention of such an occasion as this demands that you hear what you know better than I do, or, at least, as well, for I doubt that you can know them better.

I said before that a college president was the first need of a college, a man of character, a man of learning, a man of attractiveness, and even with the modern acquisition that college professors or presidents must have, of being a first-class mendicant. They must be beggars of the first order, and for altruistic reasons. They must receive in a mist and give it back in a shower. And how it changes in the process I do not know. But we see that Dr. Finley, while he has one hand out to get, has the other hand out to give, and in the transmission from right to left and from left to right, it seems as if the dross is turned to gold. Anything that has come through his administration appears to be improved in the giving. You know there are two kinds of gifts. You give with one spirit and it is received as if you had simply condescended. You give in another spirit and it is received not only as a boon and a blessing, but as a gift that makes the receiver stand erect and not bow. And no man ever gave to this institution during his term (I suppose most of the gifts have been during his term) who did not gain cubits in stature for the little he gave.

Now, I am not a prism and I cannot analyze even white

light. And if I could analyze Dr. Finley, I should be loath to do it. I think most men recoil from the ordeal of the analysis of a friend. I only know that health and sunlight are good, and that he is as such to us. I think that the real feeling at the bottom of the heart of every man here who can get into that cult of appreciation in the highest degree of the delicacy of friendship and the delicacy of admiration, I think that the real feeling is so delicate as to be elusive and beyond the power of words. And I can recall nothing that so well expresses the impossibility of putting into language the estimation that we have of Dr. Finley than the words of the late dramatist Marlowe in *Tamburlane the Great*, where he says:

If all the pens that ever poets held
Had fed the feeling of their masters' thoughts,
And every sweetness that inspir'd their hearts,
Their minds, and muses on admired themes;
If all the heavenly quintessence they still
From their immortal flowers of poesy,
Wherein, as in a mirror, we perceive
The highest reaches of a human wit;
If these had made one poem's period,
And all combin'd in beauty's worthiness,
Yet should there hover in their restless heads
One thought, one grace, one wonder, at the least,
Which into words no virtue can digest.

MR. BURCHARD.

Lady¹ and Gentlemen; members of the Faculty; you, Mr. President, hero of this birthday party; and you, dear younger brothers, sons of the same dear mother of us all, all of whom I hope yet to see full-fledged alumni:—

It is pretty hard to follow Churchill. We members of the great down-town Sub-Freshman Department are picked up by the scruff of the neck in the middle of the day and of our troubles and, without much warning,

¹ The President's secretary, who acted as stenographer, was the only lady present.

dropped in the middle of the ring and told to "perform," and the result is, as you will find with me rattling along in the rear of that happy hit of a speech—well, somewhat heterogeneous. I feel like the dwindling tail-end of a circus procession. But perhaps it would be harder on my vanity if Churchill had followed me.

I can advance at least one beautiful cosmic thought that came to me just now while basking in the inspiring aura that surrounds Professor McGuckin.

It is all simply a question of geography. Taine derives literary quality and differentiation from climate, and climate derives from location and that's geography. The "Six Nations" ruled all the Indians, before the white men came, because they sat enthroned in the lordship of the waters, so that they could send their war parties down the valleys of the St. Lawrence, the Hudson, the Delaware, the Susquehanna, the Ohio, and the Mississippi. Such was their control that they could send a single unarmed herald to a distant tribe and say, "Kill such and such a man," and be obeyed. And, like their hegemony, based on strategic position, it is a matter of geography that New York is what it is.

If the Hudson were only a river and not a fjord, this arm of Neptune that has smitten its way through the Appalachians, perhaps New York might rival Saybrook, sitting at the mouth of the Connecticut. This broad and deep fairway that links the ocean to the Great Lakes, that bears on its "glittering tides" to your piers the wheat of the West, the iron of the Megantic, the cotton of the South, the frocks and millinery of France—the commerce of the world—has brought—finer freight—the best treasure of the States. In a law-case in Washington only last week (*"The U. S. vs. Seven Cases of Lithia Water"*) a lawyer, commenting on the allopaths, the homeopaths, the osteopaths, the hydropaths, the venopaths, and the rest, said, "Well, anyhow, all paths lead to the grave."

That is only a cheap translation of the old, "All roads lead to Rome." And so, partly the cause and partly the effect of the greatness of this, our dear Mother City, perhaps the secret of her empire, is that the ever-cumulative gravitation of her population has drawn here the richest ore of the great mine we call the United States. Here have come, to flower in a kindlier air, the selected scions of our race—men of the bleak New England hillsides, where manhood is the finest crop; men of the golden West; men of the fiery, proud, and stricken South; the country lawyer, drilled and trained to steel-sinewed alertness in a thousand jury trials; the politician who has won his spurs on the stump, where homespun knights tilt in the lists of the people—each has come to our New York to work out again the survival of the fittest.

And so it is geography—this ganglionic conglomeration of boys of every race—that has attracted to us this great son of the prairies, this tall young Westerner who drove his plow with his Plato at the handle, this true lover of his valley land who saw the romance of what we cockneys of New York saw as the "great," commonplace "Middle West," where they fried their beefsteaks and didn't know good coffee. This man, who lay on the grass of Kaskaskia's heights and saw the lilies of France floating over his own beloved, billowing prairie, and below him, Hennepin and La Salle and Père Marquette, borne on the mighty breast of the Father of Waters southward to new Dauphinés and Touraines and Cotes d'Or, and Rochelles, new Lyons and Orleans; this man came to us "out of the West," tall and strong, thewed and sinewed with its young-giant vigor, with the heart of a great brother and the soul of a patriot and a poet.

It was great good fortune to our Alma Mater that brought him here, and it is our good fortune to come to together to-day to celebrate among ourselves the ten years that we have had him with us—*of* us. To us down-

town, pursuing that ever elusive dollar around the nearest corner, ten years doesn't seem such a long time. To you it is a young century. Ten years ago, when we were fluttering down the aisles of Carnegie Hall, pompous in our best (borrowed) academic robes, to celebrate the arrival of Dr. Finley, when college presidents and dons from far and near, and our greatest citizen, Grover Cleveland, came to bear tribute to his manhood and his worth, perhaps some of you were specialists in Professor Winslow's course on the utilization of milk, or lordly-lolling occupants of a certain type of horseless carriage—at any rate, you were not there.

Since then, as Dr. Finley has settled himself here among us, he has, as Mr. Churchill says, "radiated," so that he has become, like the Metropolitan Tower and the Woolworth Building and the City Hall, one of the sights of New York, and sight-seeing automobiles will be pointing him out as they go by, and who knows but that phonograph records will be popularly sold repeating what he has spoken on this platform in one of those matchless, poetic, inspiring Baccalaureates of his?

Perhaps some of you have read Sir William Jones's lines, entitled "What Constitutes a State"—not parapets, not walls, but manhood. And so here. Your college towers may assault the skies, the flowering pinnacles of this Great Hall lift themselves in the blue and gold air of this spring morning like the white sheaves and crests of thick-spouting fountains, but, if you had had a solemn chump of a president here, the college would not be what it is to-day.

And the same thing holds true all the way down the line—true of you, boys. Be ye men. "Quit ye like men." If, with all and after all that is lavished upon you here, you do not go down finally from this hill, worthily loyal and loyally worthy, men worthy of *this*, men worthy of New York, then Dr. Finley might better accept a call to

higher usefulness and the city set the buildings aside for a suffragette asylum or a women's college.

Dr. Finley, ten years ago, at your reception before the dinner at the close of that great day, I remember coming to you to speak my first words to you as one of the rear-rank privates in your new army of alumni. Recalling the feudal ceremony by which men, perhaps on the battlefield when the new lord took the place of the old lord just fallen, pledged their faith to the new sovran, I said to you. "I want to put my hands between yours." To-day it happens that the good-nature of some nominating committee has chanced to put me here to speak for all the alumni. An old friend, dean of one of the universities up the State, once said to me that, when a new president comes to a college "it seems as if Alma Mater had married a new husband." It is sometimes hard for her grown-up children to come back to the old home and reconcile themselves to the new face in the arm-chair at the head of the table. For me, to come for the first time into that Presidential office, in the corner of the Twenty-third Street building, where President Webb, our "General Webb," sat with the glamour of Gettysburg and his scores of battles upon him, his forehead scarred with a war-time wound, but always so bluff and heartsome to us delinquents who came in to solicit "permits to recite," it seemed strange to find the desk shifted and to see a new face. But how hospitably it beamed, how strong and warm was the grip of welcome! And I easily learned to love to come there, and we, "Mother's older children," have been made so welcome in the dear old home and in the new that we are all, now his sons as loyally as you are.

It is personality that differentiates colleges. When young Garfield wrote to several New England colleges in his search for a place to advance his studies, it was the personality of Mark Hopkins—the Mark Hopkins who, sitting on a log with one student at the other end of it,

constituted a university—beaming through the written answer that took him to Williams. It was the personality of Garfield, as president of Hiram College in Ohio, when the nation sprang to arms at the fall of Fort Sumter, that brought practically the whole college out in blue to the firing line. If such a time ever came again and John Finley should call upon you boys, his “true sons of the city,” to repeat the “Free Academy’s” high achievement of ’61, and follow him where city or country should order, I know he would gallantly lead and you would gallantly follow.

Dr. Finley, the day may come when we, all now *your* alumni, shall ask you to sit at feast with us in renewed celebration of this time. I am only a little forerunner of that hope. But to-day I want to bring to you the pride and affection that we have all felt—since justified so splendidly by you—and that we now feel in knowing that this dear mother of ours has put her hands in hands so strong, so tender, and so true.

PROFESSOR MOTT.

On most topics it would be difficult, if not impossible, for any individual member to represent the thought of the Faculty, for that body is not as a rule homogeneous in its views; but when it comes to giving voice to our affection and admiration for our president, we reverse the process of evolution as laid down by Herbert Spencer and an incoherent heterogeneity becomes in this case a coherent homogeneity. It cannot be doubted that the Faculty is a unit in expressing its satisfaction and its gratitude that President Finley has completed the first ten years of his service to the City of New York through the city’s college, and its pleasant anticipations now that he enters upon his *twentieth* year of such service.

In the old-fashioned school books the history of the world used to to be divided into three periods—ancient, mediæval and modern—each marked off by a definite

date. This definiteness of division seems to be looked upon with disfavor by the more recent writers, who perceive that the earlier period does not suddenly give place to the later, but by gradual change becomes transmuted into something new. But in the history of this college there are three strongly characterized epochs, each marked by an absolute date and each reflecting, in a certain degree, a dominant personality. There is our ancient period, the age of Dr. Webster; our mediæval period, the age of General Webb; and our modern period, that in which we still live, the age of President Finley.

This modern epoch, as is eminently appropriate, has been one of immense and ever increasing activity, about which our president might say with Aeneas — though he never does say it—*pars magna fui*. A vast expansion has taken place not only in the number of teachers and students, but in the facilities for instruction, and in the intellectual content of the courses given. Yet so skilfully has this expansion been accomplished that it has seemed no revolution, but rather a normal, though rapid, growth. Indeed it had begun before the President's advent, with the institution of the new Board of Trustees, but it never could have become what it has become without the wise and firm, yet kindly, guidance of our leader.

The settlement of this formerly uninhabited region, now the Acropolis—the summit of the world, as Tennyson might have said; the Switzerland of Manhattan Island, as a confirmed old New Yorker once pronounced it—with all that this event brought in its train and all that the untiring energy of President Finley has added to it, and still continues to add, is matter too recent and too well known to require any enumeration of particulars to this audience. But what is not so thoroughly known to all, though most indeed must have suspected it, is the vigilance and pertinacity with which our President grasps and clings to every advantage to the college and, at the

same time, wards off everything that may be of disadvantage. He is both Argus, with the hundred eyes, and Briareus, with the hundred hands.

As President Finley has been the right President for our college, so let us believe our college has been the right college for President Finley. It seems a notable case of the right man in the right place. Ten years ago, when he came to us, he found a great task to accomplish, and yet, as he sagaciously perceived, not to be worked out with violence but with due regard to all that had gone before. He at once became one of us, as though he had always been here; and in his relations to the Faculty—sometimes, it must have been, with considerable demands on his patience—he has acted as a pervading, rather than as a dominating, influence. Representing the Faculty to the Board of Trustees and representing the entire college to other colleges and to the outside world, our President may be said, without fear of contradiction, to have broadened and strengthened all such relationships.

Mr. President, our college seal represents, as you well know, the past, the present and the future. "The past at least is secure." We therefore congratulate you upon what you have already done. The present lies around us. We join with you in an appreciation of its advantages, advantages which you have been so largely instrumental in securing. The future is all before us. We look onward with confident hope to the accomplishment of still greater results.

May you long be with us—our guide, counsellor and friend.

MR. WEINSTEIN, PRESIDENT OF THE STUDENT COUNCIL.

Mr. President, we students particularly feel this occasion. We realize the great work you have done for the college and for the city. It has been your beautiful vision of what the college is going to be that has continually

inspired every man here, and above all, it has been your own great personality that has ever served as a living example of sacrifice and devotion to the higher and nobler things in life. In appreciation, Mr. President, of all you have meant to our Alma Mater, every student in the college joins in expressing this felicitation.

The completion of the tenth year of your service as President of the College of the City of New York is a most fitting occasion for us, its students, to put into words the esteem in which we hold you. This message of regard and affection we hope you may have read many times before in the greater devotion to the college, in the greater loyalty to the city of those who were students here before us. This message, we pray, you may read many times more in acts of unselfish devotion inspired by the example of your life among us.

To the enthusiasm which greeted your coming a decade ago, we add to-day the respect called forth by ten years of zealous industry and noble accomplishment. To the learning of the scholar you have added the understanding of the friend and have brought us into deeper sympathy with the lives of our fellow men. You have ever advanced true democracy, reconciling the many diverse elements of the city and inspiring a spirit of interdependence which makes for better citizenship. You have extended our educational opportunities and increased our faith in education. Your helpfulness has never been narrowed by the confines of the college; you have been the prophet of the city, of its needs and its hopes, dwelling upon its infinite romance, summoning our energy to do its work and beseeching our loyalty to preserve its honor, commending its friends and silencing its defamers.

Of the fruitfulness of your work the students of the College of the City of New York are peculiarly sensible, and they to-day unite in thus expressing their appreciation of what you have done and the fervent hope that you may long continue to bring honor to their Alma Mater.

PRESIDENT FINLEY.

I have been able to stand up against all of it but that last word. I, as you see, have difficulty in concealing from you what is within.

A few days ago Professor Baldwin brought down to me the proof of a program of one of his famous organ recitals, and through some error on the part of the printer of that famous organist, it was announced on this program that Professor Baldwin would deliver the baccalaureate address to the students of the graduating class and that Professor Finley would give the organ recital.

I was not more startled by that than I was by the program which that beloved though accurate historian, Professor Johnston, slyly put upon my desk the other day, the program in which I found that I was supplanted; that I was not the presiding officer; that I was simply to make a response to—I knew not what. I could more easily play the Largo than make adequate response to what has actually been said. And as I have been hearing the praise of this man, whom I have difficulty in identifying as myself, I have been wishing that my ancestors who gave me that name would hear all that has been said about one who bears it. I am told on credible authority, of course I like to believe it is credible, that my ancestors were, some of them, kings; that is, were chiefs of clans. But theirs were no such clans as this one is. I would back this clan against any of the clans of Scotland or anywhere else.

Something has been said about ten years. Ten years! It seems to me that all my life has been lived here and that my other experiences belong to other incarnations. Professor Werner, have I not always known him? And have I not always known Professor Herbermann and Professor Tisdall and Professor Mott, and Professor Downer, and all of those seventy men (a few more or a few less) who were here, I suppose, when I came? It

seems to me that this experience goes back to the beginning of things. Ten years! It seems a life. There are only two persons in the college the beginning of whose acquaintance I can remember distinctly to-day, Professor Compton and Michael Bonney. The day I first went into that old building downtown, applying for admission unannounced, Michael said—"You are the new President," and I said—"Yes, I am to be;" and he said—"I knew you by your photograph," and I said—"Was it as homely as the original." "O, no, indeed," said Michael.

I know that that was not more than ten years ago, for ten years ago I was enjoying a professorial position in an academic environment where I had only four hours of teaching a week; and this place, as I afterward learned, was only a hole in the ground. Think of what has happened in ten years! Man has learned to fly, has learned to talk with his neighbor far away without the use of a wire, has learned to transplant tissue, has learned (Professor Baskerville will correct me if this is not true) to transmute the elements. But I think that here upon this hill has been wrought a miracle that will be as influential in the life of the city as any of these great miracles in the world outside. This place where the imagination is taught to fly (I heard a man say that this was one of the greatest flying machine factories in the world), this place where we do talk with the men of all ages, this place where mental tissue is almost literally transplanted, this place where (I am sorry you have not filled the remote spaces, I hoped to see the little fellows here to-day who are your special care) we transmute such ignorant, innocent little beings into such precious beings as you are! Here is the place of daily miracle, and I thank God that my lot has been cast in this place.

I have had no intimation of what was to be said by the speakers and I have not had conceit enough to guess that they would say what they have said. I have only

had the consciousness of shortcoming, a consciousness which would have suggested that you should not hold such a meeting as this, at any rate, in celebration of the completion of these years, because I am conscious of what has not been done and I do not care to have it emphasized, much as I have enjoyed, beyond the power of any expression, what has been said here by those representing the trustees, the alumni, the faculty and the students. I can say only this in response—and a response (those who have studied Latin know) a response is a re-promise—and I make it in the words of St. Paul, who said “I count not myself to have achieved” (I do not know what the original Greek is, but I think that) though it is sometimes translated “apprehended,” the best translation is “achieved”). “I count not myself to have achieved; but this one thing I do, forgetting those things which are behind and reaching out to those things which are before, I press forward toward the mark for the prize of my high calling.” And what higher calling can there be than that which has come to us here? A man down in the lower end of the town said to me last week, “If you were to put the energy and the pertinacity (or something of that sort) into business that you have put into the college work, you would be a rich man, instead of which, one of these days you will, at the end of your task, have, perhaps, some words of thanks, with some criticisms, and you will go out.” Very likely. But he could not appreciate the riches that I enjoy now and which can never be taken away. This book which has come to me, it is a partial list of my stocks and bonds. I have a share, in a sense, it is a pretty small one, a share in the life of every boy who goes out from this place. And I would rather have what I have here (I don’t know how many names there are, I suppose a thousand names), I would rather have that than a thousand shares of United States Steel Preferred. That is, for myself.

Of course, if I had a thousand shares of United States Steel Preferred, or Lackawanna, or some other stock I hear spoken of once in a while, I know what I would do with them. I would put it out there (pointing to the stadium site) or out here (pointing to the library site). I hope that President Wilson and Mr. Underwood will never subject to the income tax the satisfactions that I have from such stocks and bonds as these, because if those satisfactions were subject to an income tax, I should have to resign my place in the City College and go out and earn a larger salary somewhere else in order to pay my taxes.

Well, after all, forget, please, that this is the anniversary, or approximately the anniversary of my coming to the college. Remember only that this is the birthday of your college, and what is now my college. I read some time ago of a man who was celebrating his golden wedding, and somebody, noticing the absence of the wife said, "But where is your wife?" "Oh, she doesn't count, she is my third wife." And so I really don't count, Mr. Burchard. This is the sixty-sixth anniversary of the founding of the college. I am simply the third husband in this great celebration. Remember gratefully that this college has lived sixty-six years. Remember that this college is going to live, not merely sixty-six years more, or a hundred years more, but probably centuries and centuries more. And it will be forgotten that we have been here.

I congratulate this college on its past. I congratulate this college on the men who are giving its tuition today. I wish I could call them all by name. I wish that we might set apart one day in the year for each man here, so that to-morrow would be Professor Werner's day, and the next day would be Professor Herbermann's day, and the next Professor Tisdall's day, and so on down to the last teacher. We have enough days in

which to celebrate them all. I congratulate this college on this splendid body of eager minds that have been gathered here. I congratulate this college on her able trustees. I congratulate this college on her devoted alumni. There are a few other things, but there is one thing in particular that I wish for the college in giving her my congratulations. I wish that she had a better President. I suppose it could not be arranged to get one just offhand, but as we cannot have him immediately, then I will wish that the President she does have will be more efficient, more wise, more considerate, from this day forward.

At the close of the exercises in the Great Hall luncheon was served in the Gymnasium to about four hundred students and instructors, who mingled with the greatest good fellowship. Mr. Israel Weinstein acted as toastmaster. Speeches, songs and monologues occupied the afternoon until nearly five o'clock. As part of the entertainment a mock meeting of the Student Council was held, at which resolutions were adopted debarring the Dean for the remainder of the term, prohibiting the Faculty from smoking on the campus, and limiting the spring vacation to three weeks. The occasion was most enjoyable and it will be a treasured memory to all who participated.

LITERARY NOTES.

Dr. Cosenza has now added to the obligation under which he had already laid the lovers of scholarship and history in his previous work, *Petrarch's Letters to Classical Authors*, by a new book of even more general interest, *Francesco Petrarca and the Revolution of Cola di Rienzo*, University of Chicago Press. It deals with a very important chapter in the life of the great Poet Laureate—his relations with the ardent tribune and their common aspirations, to be realized only five centuries later, for “the welding of Italy” (in Cola’s phrase) “into a single harmonious, peaceful, holy, and indissoluble union.” The framework of the book consists of a careful translation of Petrarch’s letters to Cola, the Roman people, and the commission of cardinals. These are joined together by a running narrative of intermediate events during their ten years’ acquaintance; but the greater number of pages are taken up by full notes on every passage which needs explanation or comment—notes of the kind to whose preparation more labour has gone than anyone can estimate who has not himself attempted to do similar work. Sound scholarly method and ripe acquaintance, both with the classical authors so frequently quoted, and with the tangled Italian history of the day, are evident at every turn.

Jacob Salwyn Schapiro, '04, has contributed a number of articles on foreign politics to the magazines and newspapers. Among these are: “The Political Strike in Belgium” and “A New Electoral System for France, in *The Independent*”; “The Belgian Situation,” *Forum*; “Significant Tendencies in German Politics,” in the *N. Y. Times Editorial*.

Mr. Henry E. Bliss of our library has in the *Library Journal* for May an article on “Accession Records Economized and Systematized,” in which he presents a scheme for avoiding unnecessary repetitions in written records. In *Classification*, a volume by E. C. Richardson, Librarian of Princeton, considerable space is given to the “System of Bliss.”

Martin Birnbaum, '97, has an illustrated article in *The Print-Collectors' Quarterly* for April on “Contemporary Lithography in Germany.” The same writer contributes an introduction to a catalogue of an exhibition of contemporary German graphic art held in the City Art Museum of St. Louis.

Upton Sinclair, '97, has recently published a new novel, *Sylvia*, through the John C. Winston Company of Philadelphia.

Professor Duggan’s article on “The Balkan Situation” has been reprinted from the *Political Science Quarterly*.

Mr. A. Arbib-Costa has continued his elementary grammar with *Advanced Italian Lessons* (Italian Book Co., N. Y.), a volume which will be of great value to students of the language.

COLLEGE NOTES.

At the college assembly in the Great Hall on March 6, the new Chancellor of the University of the State of New York, Dr. St. Clair McKelway, was the guest of honor. Mr. William

**Chancellor
McKelway's
Visit**

F. McCombs, of the Board of Trustees, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, was to have been present also, but was detained in Washington by important business, which seems to have included, as

President Finley hopefully suggested, the declination of the ambassadorship to France, which had been offered to him by the President of the United States.

President Finley introduced Dr. McKelway in a brief speech, referring to the peculiar character of the University of the State of New York and to the personal distinction and wide range of influence, in Brooklyn and elsewhere, of the new Chancellor, and also, incidentally, to the success with which our preparatory students have taken the examinations set by the Regents over whom the Chancellor presides. Mr. Frederick P. Bellamy, of the Board of Trustees of the College, a neighbor and personal friend of Dr. McKelway, then welcomed him in the name of the Trustees.

Dr. McKelway began his address with a reference to some of the great men who had been honored in the Great Hall, speaking particularly of Grover Cleveland and William Howard Taft. He presently continued:

"And I may say that this college is an inspiring part of the great system of public instruction. This system is wholly municipal. It is not a borough system. This plant is in the greatest borough, but it will have branches in all of them. The City College will soon broaden to the City University. That will follow from the very law of material expansion and of economic consolidation."

Later in his address the Chancellor said:

"My own name and that of Commissioner Draper have for long years attested the confidence of our Board and of ourselves in the justice and thoroughness of your examinations, and in the capability of your graduates for the work to which they address their lives. And I could show, in a word, the swiftness and candor with which your college vindicated its character when its confidence was abused by a fraudulent few who trafficked in its name and fame. That act raised the morals of education in every

school in our great city and state to a higher vigilance and virtue than before had been predicated as necessary. The honorable state of learning and teaching thanked God and took courage because of you. And none was more grateful and pleased and hopeful because of that than my predecessor, Whitelaw Reid, of unforgettable memory in educational service."

The Rev. Dr. George Alexander, former president of Union College, was recognized in the audience by Dr. Finley and invited to the platform. After the Chancellor's address he spoke briefly, recalling the fact that he had united Dr. and Mrs. McKelway in marriage twenty-five years ago.

President Finley in his concluding remarks took up Chancellor McKelway's suggestion, that there should be branches of the college in the different boroughs of the city, as an idea which he had long had in mind, and this public proposal of which by the head of the University of the State marked an important point in the plans for the college's expansion. The President's thought has been that, since this college is supported by the entire city, it should serve as fully as possible the entire city, and to this end it has been suggested that the work should find its first practical initiation in the establishment in Brooklyn of a "junior college" providing for the first two years of collegiate study, the prescribed courses leading up to the electives of the last two years.

**The City
College in
Every Borough**

The German ambassador, Count Heinrich von Bernstorff, was the guest of honor at the noon hour of Thursday, March 25th, in the Great Hall. Among the other guests were Adolph Lewi-
sohn, Andrew Carnegie, Seth Low, Comptroller Prendergast, Professor Rudolph Eucken of the University of Jena, M. J. Drummond, Karl Bünz, Baron von Helmholt and Professor Learned of the University of Pennsylvania.

**German
Day**

President Finley opened the assembly by welcoming the Ambassador as the representative of the German Emperor. Professor Eucken (who on the day before had delivered a lecture at the College under the auspices of our Department of Philosophy) spoke, in beautiful German, on his national literature and its high place in the esteem of the American people. Comptroller Prendergast welcomed the Ambassador in the name of the English, German, French, Scotch and Irish of the city, speaking of the inspiration which our city and our nation had received from Germany. Hon. Seth Low, the next speaker, said it was a great privilege to see the representative of the Kaiser in a hall

of learning, because Germany was teaching the world two important educational lessons: that, in her universities, she allowed the professors to teach the truth as they saw it, without regard to accepted beliefs, and that continuation schools were in Germany recognized as necessary for complete national efficiency. Mr. Carnegie, in a short talk on the brotherhood of man, spoke jestingly of the kings he had stood before and often behind.

After reading a letter from Andrew D. White expressing his regret at not being able to be present, President Finley introduced Count von Bernstorff, who spoke the following words:

"Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: I wish to thank you with a few words for the splendid reception which you have given me to-day and which is particularly flattering, as it seems to me to be even warmer than it was on the last occasion I had the pleasure of visiting this splendid temple of education, which is dedicated to the uplift of humanity. When President Finley was good enough to come to ask me to return to this College he did not have to employ those powers of persuasion which we all know so well in him and which have the result that it is very difficult for anybody to refuse him anything. I was particularly flattered that he asked me to come here a second time. We ambassadors of foreign countries visit so many of the great institutions of this country that it very seldom happens that we are asked a second time. I do not know whether that is our fault or whether the institutions prefer the change. This compliment was, perhaps, a little diminished by the fact of President Finley having, so to speak, "let the cat out of the bag" in saying that he asked me again because after my last visit he had received such a splendid endowment. If my visits here always have such a pleasant result, I will be very pleased to come a third time. And I hope that I may still have time to do so, as I regard the furtherance of the relations between Germany and the United States as the object of my life, and I hope that the rest, at least of my official life, will be spent in this country, which I have learned to love and to regard as my second home.

"I was very pleased to see that the students of the College love their studies of German, as evidenced by the enthusiasm with which you greeted your Professor of German. And I also wish to thank you for the beautiful songs which I heard here to-day and which came to me as a breath of air from my own country.

"I intended saying a few words about the cultural relations between the United States and Germany, but this subject has already been dealt with so amply to-day in both languages—and in German by one of the most distinguished professors of my country, who comes from the fountainhead of German culture,

from Jena and Weimar—that I believe I cannot possibly add anything to that which has been said. But I may, perhaps, before sitting down, say a few words to show the very great value which I personally attach to the question of education. I have read that the Prince of Orange, after the long and tedious siege of the city of Leyden, wished to give its citizens some return for their losses and sufferings, and offered to remit their taxes or to give them a university. The people of the city showed their fine valor and discretion in asking for a university. This sentiment is the same which has been shown by the people of the United States, where the rich people of this country have, with a liberality without precedent, endowed universities and colleges, and where the states and cities are doing the same splendid work. This seems to me especially important because the action is correlated with liberty and popular government. Liberty and freedom have often already in the world led to anarchy, but always in countries in which the necessary education of the people was missing. The evolution of a nation will be all the more healthy when education is not only reserved for a privileged few, but is given to the masses, and when always new forces arise from the masses to the more luxurious circles of the nation. This great institution is, so to speak, one of the melting pots of the United States, where the sons of citizens of other countries are educated to be Americans and where they are educated to know that it is education which gives a man his position in life. As Milton has said, "No sea swells like the bosom of a man set free."

The songs referred to in the course of the ambassador's remarks had been sung by Mr. Francis P. Rogers (a baritone), and by Marie Mattfeld of the Metropolitan Opera Company. Mr. Rogers sang *The Two Grenadiers* in German, and Mme. Mattfeld, in the same language, sang Grieg's "Ich liebe dich," and a number of Lieder by Brahms.

After the ceremony in the Great Hall had terminated, a small number of those present adjourned to the very much smaller room in which the new Department Library for the German Language and Literature has been installed. The library, which is chiefly the gift of Mr. Adolph Lewisohn, was described in detail by Professor Werner, and the ambassador, whose speech in the great hall had been in English, now spoke a few words in his own language. In the evening Count von Bernstorff was the guest of honor at a dinner given by Mr. Lewisohn in the ballroom at Sherry's.

The memorial to the graduates and students of the College who fought and died in the Civil War, which occupied a portion

of the wall on the first story of the 23d Street building, was transported to the Lincoln Corridor of the present Main building a few months ago, there reinstalled, and, on April 3d, 1913, rededicated in the presence of a large number of students and visitors. Its present and probably its final position, is to the left of the entrance to the library. The monument was originally erected in 1873 by the Associate Alumni, and dedicated on June 28th of that year. A period of forty years therefore separates the two dedications.

**The Civil
War Tablet**

On the more recent of the two dates, General Thomas Barry, Commander of the Department of the East; Major Lydecker, '71, and Mr. Lewis Sayre Burchard, '77, President of the Associate Alumni, were the principal speakers. After the playing of Chopin's funeral march by Professor Baldwin, Major Lydecker, who knew General Webb well, spoke on the military spirit which prevailed under his presidency. He declared that there had been more significant changes in the art of warfare during the past fifty years than in any prior period, and that all college men should receive at least an elementary training in military discipline so that they might be prepared at any time to go to war. Mr. Burchard paid a tribute to Colonel Gilbert M. Elliott, '61, one of those commemorated on the tablet. On the day after Fort Sumter was fired upon, Elliott secured a flag from the Brooklyn Navy Yard, flew it on the college building and persuaded several students to enlist with him. He was killed leading a charge up Lookout Mountain. Out of two hundred graduates of the College at the time the war broke out, one hundred enlisted. General Barry, the next speaker, laid stress on the fact that we must be prepared for the outbreak of war. He was sure that if war did break out, the College would be generously represented in the ranks of our defenders. Then the whole assemblage adjourned to the Lincoln Corridor, where the tablet stands, and after a reading by Professor McGuckin, little John Finley, the President's son, performed the ceremony of unveiling. The marble tablet bears the following names, inscribed in gold: Lieut. Edward K. Wightman, '54; Brig. Gen. L. Van Buren, '56; Lieut. Franklin B. Crosby, '60; Lieut. Wm. G. Bryant Gray, '60; Lieut. Charles C. T. Keith, '60; Major Edward A. Young, '70; Col. Gilbert M. Elliott, '61.

On March 18, as head of the Grover Cleveland Birthplace Memorial Association, Dr. Finley directed the exercises by which the house in Caldwell, N. J., in which the late President Cleve-

land was born seventy-six years before, was dedicated as a permanent memorial. Judge William A. Day, President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, who made the address on behalf of the contributors to the memorial fund with which the manse was purchased from the First Presbyterian Church of Caldwell, paid a high tribute to Dr. Finley, saying that he was the one who had suggested the taking over of the cottage and had worked unceasingly to make possible the memorial. Among the other speakers were Charles S. Fairchild, Secretary of the Treasury in Cleveland's Cabinet; Alton B. Parker, Commodore E. C. Benedict, and Dr. St. Clair McKelway, and there were many notable guests, including Mrs. Preston, Richard Cleveland, to whom Dr. Finley handed the key with which the house was opened, and Miss Esther Cleveland, who carried a bouquet of roses to the room in which her father was born. On the evening of the same day, Dr. Finley spoke at the dedication of the Cleveland School in Newark, N. J.

Among President Finley's occupations otherwise unaccounted for have been the following:

On March 1 he spoke at a dinner of the Brooklyn Principals' Association at the Hotel Clarendon; on March 10 he spoke in support of the "thirtieth man," the municipal employee, at a dinner given by the City Club in honor of expert administrative service; on March 14 he presided at the prize speaking contest of the New York Intercollegiate Peace Association; on the evening of German Day, March 20, he acted as toastmaster at the dinner given by Mr. Adolph Lewisohn in honor of the German ambassador; on March 26 he addressed the Woman's Club of Worcester, Mass.; on March 29, the Phi Beta Kappa Club of Buffalo; on April 5 he spoke at the dinner of the Men's Club of St. Luke's parish; on April 26 he gave a reception for the teachers of the Borough of Queens in the Tower Rooms at the College; on April 26 he gave a dinner to the Brooklyn Teachers' Association in the Tower Rooms; on May 2 he attended the dinner of the Campus Association in the same place; on May 5 he made an historical address at the Newtown High School; on May 6 he spoke at Temple Israel, in Lenox Avenue; on May 8 he was one of the speakers at the dinner given in honor of Justice Philbin, at the Hotel Astor; on May 12 he spoke on Higher Education and Civic Welfare at the exercises of the Adelphi College Associates, in the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

An important conference on "The Education of the Immi-

**The Education
of the
Immigrant**

grant" was held at the College on May 16 and 17, under the auspices of the New York-New Jersey Committee and the North American Civic League for Immigrants. A large number of well-known educators participated.

President Finley presided at the session on Saturday morning, May 17.

**Federation
of Parents'
Associations**

On the evening of March 7th, 1913, there was held in the Great Hall a meeting of the members of all the Parents' Associations of New York City Schools. This meeting was planned by Professor Stephen P. Duggan and was made possible by the financial aid of the Public Education Association and the City Club. The object of the meeting was to form a federation of existing Parents' Associations,

to outline a system of profitable work for their members, to suggest means of most helpful co-operation between parents and schools and to plan for the further spread of Parents' Associations. A study made under the direction of Professor Duggan shows that about one-fourth of the New York City Schools have Parents' Associations; that many of these are poorly organized and, therefore, do not attain the full measure of the influence they could exert. To make these associations efficient co-operating agents is the task which the Department of Education has undertaken. In this endeavor Professor Duggan has the active co-operation of Mr. Arthur W. Dunn, Executive Secretary of the Public Education Association, and of Dr. Frederick C. Howe, Director of the People's Institute. The meeting held on March 7th was very successful in numbers and in enthusiasm. An audience of 1,200 welcomed President Finley, who presided and listened with interest to an address on "The Parent and the School" by Dr. William H. Maxwell, City Superintendent of Schools. The program included short addresses by Mr. Lyman Beecher Stowe, for the City Club, and Mr. Arthur W. Dunn, for the Public Education Association, and a number of songs by a chorus of girls from Wadleigh High School.

The first National Convention of Teachers of French ever held in America had its sessions at the College on March 27th and 28th, 1913. The Convention had been called by the Federation of

**Convention
of French
Teachers**

the French Alliances in the United States and Canada. All three sessions were held in the History Lecture Hall in the main building.

The First Session (afternoon of March 27th) was partly of a general nature and partly devoted to the teaching of French in Preparatory Courses.

The former half consisted of addresses of welcome to the delegates (for the College of the City of New York, by the President of the College; for the Federation of the French Alliances, by Mr. J. Le Roy White, President; for the French Government, by Professor Joseph Bédier, of the Collège de France), and of a discourse on the "Object of the Convention" by Professor Louis Delamarre, General Secretary of the Federation of the French Alliances of the United States and Canada. The technical portion included three papers on methods and materials of teaching French in High Schools.

The Second Session (morning of March 28th), under the chairmanship of Professor Adolphe Cohn, of Columbia University, was devoted to papers on the teaching of French Literature in Graduate Schools, while the Third Session (afternoon of March 28th) was concerned with the teaching of French Literature in Colleges. Between the morning and afternoon sessions of March 28th, a luncheon was offered to the delegates by Mr. J. Le Roy White in the General Webb Room on the fifth floor of the main building.

Not less than 130 colleges and universities, from California to Maine and from Texas to Montreal, were represented by the delegates who took part in the proceedings.

On April 5th the President and the High School Committee received those teachers in the High Schools of the city who are College graduates. Over forty teachers were present. The President, the Dean, Professor Winslow and Mr. Burchard told the men of the great and significant changes about to be inaugurated in the Colleges.

The High Schools

On May 17th delegates from the different High Schools of the city were the guests of the President and High School Committee. The delegates visited the laboratories, museums and gymnasium, and witnessed in the Great Hall a performance of Sheridan's "The Critic," by the cast from the Dramatic Society which presented the play in March. In the evening, supper was served in the concourse, at which Principals Sheppard, of the High School of Commerce, Sullivan of the Boys' High School and Tildsley of De Witt Clinton made short speeches.

On March 8th, the College Dramatic Society very successfully presented for its fourth annual production Richard Brinsley Sheridan's play of "The Critic, or A Tragedy Rehearsed," again under

**"The Varsity
Show"**

the direction of Dr. Thomas Gaffney Taaffe, and with a cast which included a number of the members who have become well known in previous productions. The Garden Theatre, which held a large and appreciative audience, afforded an ampler stage than either of those that have been occupied by the Society in its previous productions. The numerous cast of characters was as follows:

Sir Fretful Plagiary, Max Meisel; Mr. Puff, I. A. Chapman; Mr. Dangle, Jerome Ziegler; Mr. Sneer, Martin D. Sidney Peterson; Signor Ritornello, Vincent Paresi; Interpreter, Henri Lugand; Under Prompter, Carleton R. Hopkins; Sceneman, Charles Campbell; Servant, Jesse Norman; Mrs. Dangle, Charles Planick; Signore Ritornello, Arthur Phillips and Irwin Edman. The characters in the Tragedy were taken as follows: Lord Burleigh, Arthur A. Albrecht; Governor, David Grant; Leicester, Sydney W. Caulfield; Raleigh, Harry Rotkowitz; Hatton, Helmuth Moerchen; Master of Horse, Robert Valverde; Dr. Whiskerandos, David Bogen; Beefeater, Raymond Farrell; Tilburnia, Roy R. Denslow; Confidant, Henry C. Falk; 1st Niece, Maitland Harvey; 2nd Niece, Thomas R. Clendenin; Sentries, Thomas Hayes and Anthony J. Armore.

On the evening of April 19 a dinner was given in honor of Dr. Taaffe by the members of the cast and of the Society, at which nearly forty were present, including students, graduate members, and instructors, among whom were Professor Coleman, Dr. T. R. Moore, and Mr. Keppler. Martin D. S. Peterson was toastmaster, and the speakers were united in their appreciation of Dr. Taaffe's services to dramatics at the College.

Shakespeare's Birthday, Wednesday, April 23, was commemorated at the College with a special performance of "Twelfth Night," by Ben Greet and his company. The play was presented

**A Shakes-
pearean
Anniversary**

in the Great Hall, as far as possible in the manner in which it was presented during the poet's lifetime in the halls of Gray's Inn and the Middle Temple. A Shakespearean pageant was added by members of the Dramatic Society, who were dressed in Elizabethan costume and represented typical spectators of the Bard's own day. The performance was a notable one, and a large audience showed its appreciation of the unusual opportunity.

On Thursday, May 1, 1913, the assembly in the Great Hall was addressed by Professor Edmond Privat, of the University of Geneva, Switzerland, who chose Esperanto, the proposed in-

**An
Esperantist
Visitor**

ternational language, as the subject of his remarks. Professor Privat regards the animosities between the various European nations as due to the machinations of diplomats and not to the will of the people. He believes that one of the most fruitful sources of misunderstanding between people of various nations is their inability to comprehend each other's words. Professor Privat recited an amusing anecdote in Esperanto, which was understood by some of the students.

The second Kommers of the Teachers' Association in the year 1913 took place on the evening of May 2nd, and, as was the case with the January Kommers, Aschenbroedel Hall was the place of meeting. President T. H. Moore, of the Teachers Association, was in the chair. Through the chairman, the President of the College invited the members of the association to an informal smoker which he tendered to them on the evening of May 28th.

**Kommers
of the
Teachers'
Association**

This invitation was enthusiastically accepted. Many subjects were discussed and much was learned about the activities of the very efficient Executive Committee of the organization, of which Dr. J. V. Crowne is chairman. A light collation was enjoyed after the meeting by the one hundred members who attended.

On March 31, President Finley gave a luncheon at the Players' Club in honor of Professor Herbermann, to celebrate the completion of the *Catholic Encyclopedia*, of which Professor Herbermann was the editor-in-chief. Among the other guests were Comptroller Prendergast, Judge Morgan J. O'Brien, Mr. Herman Ridder, Mr. Stephen Farrelly, Father McMahan, Father Wynne, Father Maturin, and Professors Tisdall and Downer.

The Lactare Medal, awarded annually by the University of Notre Dame to some member of the Catholic laity distinguished for service to the church, to the country, to art, science or letters, was presented to Professor Herbermann at a meeting held the evening of Monday, May 19, at the Hotel Plaza. The award was made by the Very Reverend Father John J. Cavanaugh, President of Notre Dame, and the medal was presented by Cardinal Farley.

**Professor
Herbermann**

The Research Club met on April 10th to hear a paper by Professor Woolston on "The Legal Powers of Cities Beyond Their Incorporate Limits." On May 8th Dr. Heckman read a paper

**Research
Club**

on the "Inheritance of Feeble-mindedness." At several of the meetings a number of distinguished scientists took part in the discussions that followed the addresses. Among these guests were Professors Edward Kasner, Harold Jacoby and J. McKeen Cattell of Columbia University, Professors D. W. Hering and J. Loring Arnold of New York University, Professor R. F. Diemel of Stevens Institute, Mr. Alfred Lotka of the *Scientific American*, Dr. Fred. Howe of the People's Institute, Justice Charles Guy of the Supreme Court, Mr. Samuel Lewisohn of the Municipal Government Association, and Mr. J. Shirley Eaton, Traffic Statistician. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Professor C. H. Parmly; Secretary, Dr. A. J. Goldfarb; members of the Executive Committee, Messrs. Allen, Cohen, Duggan, Stevenson and Scott. The publications of the members of the Club are now on file in the General Webb Room of the College. The Secretary has already received one hundred and ninety-seven different reprints.

**Camera
Club**

The Camera Club manifested itself to the College world this spring with an exhibition in the Lincoln Corridor early in April. A large number of admirable photographs by Mr. Jeffery, and by Mr. Keppler, Professor Coffin and others, attracted much attention.

AMONG THE DEPARTMENTS.

Professor Frederick Dielman has been re-elected President of the Federation of Fine Arts.

J. Redding Kelly will spend the Summer abroad, visiting France, England, and Ireland.

**Department
of Art**

Mr. A. G. Schulman's set of plates for the new course in Design have been struck off for use by the members of the department.

Mr. Joseph C. Chase's exhibition of illustrations and caricatures in the Webster Room attracted many visitors. The caricatures were in many cases of his colleagues at the College, a circumstance which rendered frankness possible without giving offense. There were also a number of very successful magazine illustrations.

Professor L. H. Hunt repeated his course on the Appreciation of Art to the Extension students this year. The enrollment for this course now rises as high as six hundred per annum. The same lectures are much in demand elsewhere, and Professor Hunt has been asked to give them before other bodies, at Pratt, at the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, and at the Brook-

lyn Teachers' Association. A special exhibition of Professor Hunt's etchings at the Ehrich Galleries, among the most exclusive on "Picture Lane," attracted much notice, and it is likely that a forthcoming exhibit of the same artist's work at the same place will be one of the interesting art events of the next season.

Among Mr. Henry W. Peckwell's recent productions are: "The Cruise of the San Toy II," and "The Yacht *Rozedy* Leading the Fleet."

Professor Baskerville was chairman of the committee which arranged a dinner on April 19th at the Chemists' Club, to Dr. W. H. Nichols and Dr. B. C. Hesse, President and Secretary of the Eighth International Congress of Applied Chemistry. A lecture on "The Chlorides of Carbon" was delivered on April 30th before

Chemistry

the students and faculty of Columbia University by Professor Baskerville. The lecture was illustrated by charts, specimens of all products and demonstrations of the substances discussed. Professor Baskerville has been appointed chairman of the committee to reorganize the American Chemical Society and also on committees of the American Electrochemical Society and of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Professor Moody, on a leave of absence until September, is studying Crystallo-Analysis at Oxford University.

The American Chemical Journal for February contains an article by Dr. B. G. Feinburg entitled "A Quantitative Study of Some Aldehyde Reactions."

The Journal of the American Chemical Society for April contains an article by Dr. L. J. Curtman and Max Mosher, '13, entitled "A Study of Some Confirmatory Tests for Tin."

The following general lectures, open to the entire student body, have been delivered in the Doremus Lecture Theatre:

April 11: Professor Alexander Smith, Professor of Chemistry and Director of the Laboratory, Columbia University, "Forms of Sulphur and Their Relations" (Ill.). April 25: Dr. Charles F. McKenna, Past President, Institute of Chemical Engineers, "Chemical Engineering, Present and Future." May 9: Mr. A. D. Little President, American Chemical Society, "Manufacture of Wood Pulp and Paper" (Ill.). May 23: Dr. M. W. Franklin, General Electric Company, "Ozone" (Experimental).

Professor Duggan was recently invited by Professor John Basset Moore to examine his students for the Ph.D. Degree at Columbia. He has also recently been elected Vice-President of the Vocational Guidance Association, member of the Board of Directors of the School Citizens' Committee, and member of Advisory Council of the Thomas Davidson School.

Education

Dr. Heckman, in an interesting address on the "Heredity of Feeble-mindedness" at the Research Club of the College on Thursday, May 8th, presented some very significant data being gathered by teachers under his instruction in the Extension Courses. Dr. Heckman is to give a new course on the "Education of Exceptional Children," which has been made possible by an appropriation for an educational clinic. The aim of the course is to give students who contemplate taking up teaching or social work as a profession a survey of the field and to teach them how to make measurements and diagnosis.

Dr. Klapper has been invited to read a paper at the Convention of Teachers and Principals of New York State to be held at Syracuse in November, 1913. The manuscripts for two books by Dr. Klapper on "Teaching Composition" and "Teaching Children to Read" have been accepted by D. Appleton & Co. to be published in the fall of this year. He is to serve this Summer on the teaching staff of the Summer School of New York University, offering courses on the "Principles of Education," "Methods of Teaching in the Elementary Schools," "Teaching of English."

Dr. White has just completed a most successful course of lectures given by special invitation to the teachers of Queens Borough.

Professor Krowl has been giving two Extension Courses this year, one on Shakespeare, the other on Modern English Writers. The Shakespeare Course was also given at Jamaica, L. I.

Department of English

Dr. Otis has delivered a series of lectures on "Woman as an Insurgent in English Literature." The addresses were made in Prohibition Park, a handsome residential section

of Staten Island.

During the collegiate year the following articles by Dr. Grendon have appeared in the *International*: "Syndicalism and Democracy," "Matisse," "Zenobia on Woman Suffrage" "Dio- genes on the System," and a short story, "The Man Who Was Good." In the *Sunday Times* Dr. Grendon has had articles on Whistler, and other subjects.

Dr. Palmer delivered an address last Summer on "Scientific Management in the Colleges" before "The Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education." The address was recently printed in the Proceedings of the Society, Part I, volume XX. Dr. Palmer's two courses in the Evening College (English 1 and 2) have been well attended throughout the year.

Mr. Groesbeck published the following stories in 1912:

Smart Set: "The Road to Starland." *All Story*: "The Run-

away Submarine," "Stolen Treasure. *Cavalier*: "The Little Kid," "That Fool Finnerty."

In 1913:

Harper's: "Cap and Bells." *Everybody's*: "That Red Rocker." *Lippincott's*: "The Other Man's Story. About twenty articles on printing and publishing in *Graphic Arts*, *Printing Art*, and *The Graphic Arts Year Book*. *Public Opinion*: "Literary Studies in Black and White," "Fads and Frills in the Public Schools." *Puck*: Various poems.

Dr. Titus Voelkel has resigned from the Presidency of the *Deutscher Sprachverein*, which he founded in December, 1905, and has been elected Honorary President of that organization.

German

Meetings are held once a week in the West End, 226 West 125th Street. The fourth meeting each month is devoted to a lecture on some intellectual topic; most of these lectures this year have been given by members of our German Department. The language used is invariably German. January 24, 1913, Dr. Titus Voelkel: Grimms Märchen; March 28, 1913, Dr. J. W. Hartmann: Der schwedische Dichter Strindberg; April 25, 1913, Mr. Emil A. C. Keppler: Die Parkanlagen New Yorks; May 28, 1913, Dr. John Schuler: Richard Wagner als Dichter. President: L. J. Nussbaumer; Vice-President: Dr. J. W. Hartmann.

A review by Dr. J. W. Hartmann of all the Strindberg translations published in English during 1912 appeared in the *International* for January, 1913, under the title, "Strindberg in English."

On May 1, 1913, Mr. Bruno Fedter, a member of the German Department, who is now on a leave of absence, passed his oral examination for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at New York University. As Mr. Fedter's dissertation on "Seneca as a Representative of Stoicism under the Early Roman Emperors" had been previously approved, the degree will be conferred at the 1913 Commencement. Dr. Fedter intends to publish his thesis.

On March 14, 1913, Mr. Emil A. C. Keppler delivered an address on Heinrich Heine, Poet and Philosopher, before the students of the German Department of the Barnard School for Girls. On March 28th he addressed the members of the *Deutscher Verein* at the College on "Die Entstehung unseres Parksystems." The latter address was illustrated by lantern slides made by the late Charles A. Rice, Esq., and by Mr. Keppler himself. At the Philadelphia meeting of the Modern Language Association in December, 1912, Mr. Keppler read a paper on German Zähllieder, the continuation of a similar contribution presented

at the 1910 meeting (which was held at the College). The title of the second paper is "Another Word as to German Zähllieder." The American Book Company is about to publish an edition of Schiller's "Der Neffe als Onkel" with notes by Mr. Keppler, and it is expected that D. C. Heath & Co.'s edition of Spielhagen's "Breite Schultern" will also appear soon.

Mr. Joseph Sohn's article on "The Centenary of Wagner: Its Significance," appeared in *Musical America* for May 10, 1913. This article supplements Mr. Sohn's contribution to the *North American Review* on "The Mission of Richard Wagner" in the November, 1910, number.

Mr. H. G. Kost acted as one of the Vice-Presidents at the G. A. R. Convention held at Carnegie Hall, New York, this Spring.

Dr. J. S. Schapiro has a long review of a French work on politics (*L'Organisation du suffrage universel et l'expérience belge*, by Professor Joseph Barthélemy of the University of Montpellier) in the May, 1913, number of the *American Political Science Review*. The *Independent* of May 8, 1913, prints an article by Dr. Schapiro on "The Political Strike in Belgium."

The *Columbia University Studies in History, Economics and Public Law* will publish Mr. Leon Canfield's thesis on "The Early Persecutions of the Christians."

Mr. George W. Edwards is making a study of the government of New York City in Colonial times, the results of which will be embodied in a Columbia dissertation.

The three hundredth Public Organ Recital by Professor Samuel A. Baldwin was offered in the Great Hall on Wednesday afternoon, March 19th, 1913. These recitals began with the opening of the organ on February 11th, 1908.

Department of Music There have been, since that day, 2,164 performances of 462 different works, embracing every school of organ composition, as well as many transcriptions for the instrument. The total attendance has been approximately 400,000. On March 19th a varied program was presented, including such widely divergent names as Frescobaldi, J. S. Bach, Max Reger, Guilmant, Wesley and Arthur Foote.

Two important meetings have been held this Spring under the auspices of the Department of Natural History. One was on April 10th, when Professor F. S. Lee of the College of Physi-

**Department
of Natural
History**

cians and Surgeons, and J. Ferguson, Secretary of the Faculty of the Cornell Medical School, and Dean Brownson, spoke on the Opportunities in the Medical Profession and the Training of Doctors of Medicine; the

second meeting, on April 15th, was addressed by Dr. J. Auer of the Rockefeller Institute on the "Physiological Aspects of Anaphalaxis."

The new Hall of Public Health at the American Museum of Natural History, which is under the direction of Professor Winslow, was formally opened on April 16th. The principal speakers of the evening were President Osborne of the Museum, Commissioner Lederle of the New York City Department of Health, Mrs. E. R. Hewitt of the Women's Municipal League, and Professor Winslow.

Professor Winslow spent the week of April 28th at Auburn, N. Y., giving testimony in an important water pollution case. He has been appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury a member of a commission of fifteen to formulate standards for drinking water to be served on trains, subject to the regulations of Interstate Commerce.

One of the clauses in the large gift recently made by Mrs. Elizabeth Milbank Anderson to the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor devotes the sum of \$50,000 to experiments in ventilation. Professor Winslow has been appointed chairman of the Commission in charge of this research, the other members of the Commission being Professor F. F. Lee of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Professor E. L. Thorndike of Columbia University, Professor E. B. Phelps of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Dr. James Alexander Millen, and Mr. D. D. Kimball.

Mr. George G. Scott has been elected Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Dr. A. J. Goldfarb has been again invited to carry on investigations under the auspices of the Carnegie Institute of Washington at their sub-tropical laboratory, Dry Tortugas, Fla. The President has granted him permission to leave before the close of the semester so that he may meet the expedition in time.*

The Biological Society has not only been able to do more work and more intensive work along the lines outlined at the beginning of the semester, but has conducted a series of field trips in new regions.† At the semi-annual dinner of the Club, held on the 22nd of May, the six medals given by an anonymous donor

*Dr. Goldfarb read a paper before the Society of Experimental Biology and Medicine on April 16th, on "The Production of Grafted Larvae."

†In all these activities the graduates have actively participated in the work of the Club.

were presented by the President of the Club to the students who have shown promise in a sub-department of Natural History.

In connection with the researches conducted by the advanced students, a series of weekly seminars were held under the critical supervision of Professor Winslow and other members of the staff.

Several of the men about to graduate this semester have already received positions in various sanitary departments.

Professor Winslow, Mr. Scott and Dr. Goldfarb have published a number of works during the last semester and some of the recent graduates have also made some very creditable contributions to biology, namely: Abramson, '12; Kligler, '11; Hecht, '12; Fasten, '10.

Mr. B. Butler is engaged in completing a very interesting exhibit of the Spring, Summer, Fall, and Winter Plant Associations in the Museum of Natural History and Art at Pittsfield, Mass.

On March 19, Professor Rudolf Eucken, of Jena, lectured in the Department of Philosophy upon "Realism and Idealism in the Nineteenth Century." On April 24, Professor W. P. Montague of Columbia gave a lecture here upon

Philosophy

"The New Realism."

On Friday, April 25th, the College entertained the members of a Legal-Philosophical Conference, of which Professor Cohen was the secretary. The first session was held in the afternoon, with papers by Professor Roscoe Pound, Professor W. W. Willoughby, Dr. Rutgers Marshall, and others. The members were then dined in the Tower Room, after which an informal conference was held on Methods of Co-operation Between Teachers of Law and of Philosophy. The third and fourth sessions of the Conference were held at Columbia University. Professor Morris R. Cohen read one of the leading papers at the fourth session on "The Principles of Judicial Legislation." The Conference was a very notable affair, the success of it being largely due to the efforts of its secretary.

Among Professor Overstreet's addresses this Spring have been the following: On March 25, before the Eastern Association of Graduates of Wells College, upon "Problems of American Life"; on March 30, before the Liberal Club, upon "Present Philosophical Tendencies"; on April 10, before the St. George's Society, upon "England and the New America"; on April 20, before the Brooklyn Ethical Society, upon "The Ancient and the Modern Views of Suffering"; on May 18, at the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, upon "The Social Consciousness"; on May 21, at the Numeral Lights Exercises of the graduating class of the College.

An article by Professor Overstreet upon "Philosophy and Our Legal Situation" appeared in the *Journal of Philosophy, Psychology and Scientific Methods*, Vol. X, No. 5. In the same periodical, Vol. X, No. 9, Professor Cohen had an article upon "Jurisprudence as a Philosophical Discipline. In No. 10 appeared a review by Professor Cohen of "Neo Realism."

Professor Storey is Secretary-general of the Fourth International Congress on School Hygiene to be held at Buffalo, August 25-30th next, under the patronage of President Woodrow Wilson. Professor Storey has instituted

**Physical In-
struction
and Hygiene**

a campaign to interest not only the delegates from all civilized nations, but the various social and educational agencies in this country. It is planned to arouse and develop a whole-

some interest in hygienic conditions that surround the child during its school life, and to bring about a permanent organization for the purpose of carrying out school hygiene reforms in all the individual communities of this country, if not all over the world.

The objects of the Buffalo Congress are:

(1) To bring together men and women interested in the health of school children. (2) To organize a program of papers and discussions covering the field of school hygiene. (3) To assemble a school exhibit representing the best that is being done in school hygiene. (4) To secure a commercial exhibit of practical and educational value to school people. (5) To publish the proceedings of this Congress and distribute them to each member.

In addition there is a plan on foot to effect a permanent organization for the purpose of carrying out school hygiene reforms in all the individual communities in this country, if not all over the world. One of the interesting features of the Congress will be the presence of delegates representing the community interest in school hygiene, including those appointed by Mayors and Governors, by women's clubs, by school boards, boards of health, by mothers' congresses and charity organization societies and boards of trade. Their help is being solicited with a view of organizing the community in a campaign of school hygiene reform.

The successful co-operation of all these influences, according to the Buffalo program, will mean the establishing of efficient medical, hygienic, and sanitary supervision in schools, giving in return:

For the child: Increased comfort, greater happiness, larger school room success, more safety and greater certainty of future efficiency.

For the school: Fewer absences from the school room, fewer interruptions on account of epidemics, and more satisfactory educational response to class room activities.

For the home: Less anxiety, less apprehension, fewer doctor bills, less work, more health, happiness and prosperity.

For the taxpayer: A saving by more efficient methods in school work, and also a larger product of active, intelligent, capable individuals, whose influences will be toward the improvement of every phase of community life.

For the community: Healthier and therefore more efficient and more prosperous citizens.

For the nation: Results measured in terms of the conservation of human life.

Representatives will be sent to the Congress from all the leading nations, and from all the leading educational, scientific, medical and hygienic institutions and organizations of this country.

Dr. Coffin has recently published in the *Physical Review* a paper on a "New Formula for the Exact Calculation of Coefficients of Mutual Inductance." Dr. Goldsmith at a recent meeting

Physics

of the Electrical Society described the unusual course of Radio-communication, which he gives at the College. Messrs. L. Israel and Kuhne are engaged in researches under the direction of Dr. Goldsmith, which have to do with receiving of wireless messages under ground. Mr. McLoughlin's course in surveying, which has deservedly attracted so much attention, is given immediately before and after the academic year, so as to permit of concentrated and continuous effort.

The Department of Physics has adapted its courses to the requirements of the new curriculum by rearranging its work so as to provide for a college course in General Physics covering two terms of prescribed work for all Science students. In the old curriculum Science students separated at the end of the Freshman year into two groups, one of which chose studies directed toward engineering work, and the other toward general science or biology. Electricity and magnetism were prescribed for the former, and sound and light for the latter, after both groups had taken mechanics and heat. In the new arrangement mechanics, heat and magnetism are given in the Physics 3, and electricity, light and sound in Physics 4. These new courses add one lecture hour to the older attendance requirement, so that now the whole course in General Physics covers only ten hours, instead of twelve, as formerly. This diminution of the time spent in General Physics is compensated for by recasting the electric work. Physics 5 becomes a course on advanced electricity and magnet-

ism in which the mathematical part of the old Physics 5 is combined with part of the old Physics 10 and 11 courses on electro-dynamics, so that under the new arrangement Physics 5 becomes an introductory course to electrical engineering, and Physics 10 and 11 deal exclusively with applied electricity. This has the effect of broadening the work in this direction. To provide a similar advantage for those looking forward to mechanical engineering, the course in mathematical physics will for the present be devoted to thermo-dynamics as in preparation for Physics 9 on heat engines. Physics 6, analytical mechanics, is modified so as to include more applications to engineering mechanics. These changes all combine to give a broader basic foundation for every Science student, and to afford him an opportunity for better preparation in taking up technical work. An advanced course in optics is contemplated for those intending to enter chemical and biological work.

On Friday, May 9th, the Prize Speaking Contest was held in the Great Hall. It was a most successful revival of the old-style method of holding the event. For the last ten years, the contest has been conducted as a departmental affair, presided over by the Professor of Public Speaking. But this year Professor Palmer decided to make the exercises representative of the entire College. President Finley presided for a time and then introduced Thomas W. Churchill, President of the Board of Education, who acted as chairman for the rest of the evening. Professor Palmer gave a brief history of the institution of Prize Speaking in the College.

**Public
Speaking
Department**

Original orations were delivered by the following members of the Junior and senior classes: Thomas I. Schiff, '13; Herman Schwartz, '13; Harry Rotkowitz, '14; Paul M. Hahn, '14; G. Cristiano, '14, and James Donoghue, '14. Harry Rotkowitz won the first prize (given by the Board of Trustees) with the oration: "A Cure for Crime." The second, or Drummond Prize, was won by Mr. Cristiano with the subject: "Girolamo Savonarola." An extra, third prize, given by Mr. Churchill, was won by Hyman Schwartz, who spoke on "Our Government."

Three Sophomores declaimed poetry selections for the Roemer Prize, the contestants being Messrs. Hood, Furman and Karowsky. David Karowsky received the decision for his rendition of Miller's "Como."

The judges were Professor A. L. Bouton, New York University; Professor Henry W. Smith, Princeton Theological Seminary and Professor Azubah Latham, of Teachers' College. Professor Baldwin was at the organ. There was an unusually

large audience and many members of the faculty were on the platform and in the body of the house.

As an echo of the contest for the prize of the Peace Society of New York, held in the college some time ago, we hear that Professor Palmer has been made chairman of the committee to arrange future oratorical contests for the society.

The article by Professor Frederick B. Robinson in the April number of the *Public Speaking Review*, on the "Publication of Briefs for Debate," is a strong attack on the printing of made briefs for the use of college students. It has aroused much discussion among teachers of argumentation and debate.

Mr. Weill lectured on "Fontainebleau" in Wilmington, Del., on March 15, and on "Le quartier latin" before the French Alliance of New York, on April 12. He repeated the latter lecture, by request, before the Cercle français of the Normal College, on April 25. As chairman of the Committee of the Fourth Annual Competition organized by the National Society of French Teachers in America, he went both to the De Witt Clinton High School and the Normal College, on May 9, to award medals and prizes to the winners of this year's contest.

Professor Louis Delamarre has been delivering a number of lectures since last accounts, among which are the following: At Holyoke, Mass., on Rostand; at Gloversville, N. Y., on Sardou; at Lakewood, N. J., on "L'Opérette"; at Princeton University, on "Les sources du comique au théâtre."

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC.,
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FREDERICK B. ROBINSON, Bus. Mgr.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this twenty-third day of October, 1912.

(Seal)

PHILIP A. JOHANN,
Commissioner of Deeds.

New York City, N. Y. County, No. 46.

(My commission expires June, 1914.)

ALUMNI NOTES

CITY COLLEGE CLUB.

At the last meeting of the City College Club, held on Saturday evening, March 22nd, a reception was tendered to Professor Rudolf Eucken, of the University of Jena, winner of the Nobel Prize in literature in 1908. The professor read a scholarly paper on "Art and Morality," in which he emphasized the identity between the moral and the beautiful. At the conclusion of his address, he gave his impressions of America, in which he stated that he was happy to observe that this land not only possessed a wonderful civilization, but also culture and strong tendencies towards idealism and spirituality. He expressed the hope that in the near future, the United States may produce the leaders who will accomplish the spiritual regeneration of the world. Interesting discussion followed, in which Prof. Adolph Werner, Hon. Everett P. Wheeler, Dr. Benjamin Briggs, Joseph Bittenweiser, Dr. Joseph Kahn and the poet Edwin Markham participated.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows:

President, Everett P. Wheeler, '56; First Vice-President, Bernard Naumberg, '94; Second Vice-President, Joseph Bittenweiser, '83; Third Vice-President, Alfred Michaelis, '94; Treasurer, Robert C. Birkhahn, '01; Secretary, Gabriel R. Mason, '03; Historian, John Hardy, '53. Board of Managers (to serve two years), Alfred G. Compton, '53; Adolph Werner, '57; Joseph S. Wood, '61; William J. Campbell, '78; John Lieberman, '97; Alexander Boecker, '98.

At the meeting of April 19 Mr. Everett P. Wheeler discussed "Woman Suffrage" and at the May meeting a reception was tendered to the classes of '53 and '63.

The necessary legal formalities connected with the incorporation of the alumni association were completed on the seventeenth day of March, 1913, so that the existence of the incorporated body began on that date. The committee on incorporation, consisting of Julius J. Frank, Chas. E. Lydecker, G. H. Crawford, Wm. M. K. Olcott and Louis Scheuer, filed with the secretary for preservation in the archives of the association, a triplicate original copy of the certificate of incorporation. The Board of Directors held its first and organizing meeting on April fourth, at which all needful legal procedures were taken. The board now has in process of adoption a set of by-laws.

In accordance with the vote of the association last October, the Alumni record room at the College is now furnished with desk, filing cases, etc., for the historians and secretary.

CLASS REUNIONS.

The Class of 1868 celebrated the 45th Anniversary of its graduation by a dinner at the rooms of the Century Association, April 10th. The Class graduated twenty-nine men, of whom

'68

fourteen have died. Seven of the fifteen survivors were present, with nine others who were with the Class for one, two, three or four years. Professor Werner, Acting President of the College on that date, was present as the guest. The sixteen members present were Bowker, Carvalho, Campbell, Crawford, Cruse, Delafield, Fischer, Keim, Kelly, Kimball, Knapp, Knox, Leaycraft, Mottet, Sim, and Tilton.

The regular meeting and dinner took place this year on Thursday, April 17th, at the Manhattan Club, 27th Street and Madison Avenue. The affair was at the same time a complimentary dinner to Julius M. Mayer, recently appointed U. S. District Judge. Owing to the

'84

Titanic disaster, the meeting last year had been adjourned. The other guests at the banquet were Justices Clarke, Hand, Greenbaum, and Spiegelberg, Messrs. Wiley and Ivins, and President Finley. Lee Kohns, the "perpetual" president of the Class, presided as toastmaster. Twenty-three members of the Class attended and most of the absentees were accounted for. The addresses made by the "Court" were highly complimentary to the honored guest and classmates of '84. As in former years, so again this time, B. F. Roeder entertained his friends and classmates and their ladies at the matinee performance of the Belasco Theatre. By a special vote the class-fund, which had been originally intended for the purchase of a memorial window, was transferred to the Alumni Memorial Building Fund.

The eighth annual dinner of the Class of 1905 was held in the Tower Rooms of the College on Saturday, April 19th. More than twenty-members of the Class assembled for a pleasant evening. The guests of honor were Profes-

'05

sor Downer, who spoke on "The New College," and Professor Mott, whose subject was "Some Reminiscences." Among the other speakers were Frank Boylan, Nathaniel Altholz, Assemblyman Mark Eisner, and Alexander B. Siegel. The toastmaster was Dr. Louis S. Friedland. After the speeches came a business-meeting, during which a decennial gift from the Class to the College was discussed.

'02

The Class of 1902 held a reunion at Cavanaugh's on May 24th, 1913.

PERSONAL.

'56. Everett P. Wheeler has been re-elected president of the Civil Service Reform Association.

'69. On Sunday, December 8th, 1912, Rev. Matthew C. Julien, Pastor of the Trinitarian Church of New Bedford, Mass., delivered an historical address commemorative of the completion of forty years in his pastorate of that church. The *New Bedford Evening Standard* of December 9 and 11 devotes much space to this anniversary, giving portraits of Mr. Julien at successive periods from 1871 on, pictures of his old church and the new building, and many tributes from clergymen and others praising Mr. Julien's character and his services both to his parish and to the city. '69 was famous for its speakers, but Mr. Julien took the Ward Medal for Oratory and delivered the First Dissertation at Commencement. He spoke at Junior Exhibition, Phrenocosmean Anniversaries, Kelly Debates, and Commencements, and always received tremendous applause. Mr. Julien commenced his labors as Pastor of the Trinitarian Church, December 8th, 1872. In his Anniversary Sermon, Mr. Julien credits his training to the City College.

'69. John Claflin has been elected President of the New York Chamber of Commerce.

'70. Samuel Macauley Jackson, who died last August, was commemorated at the meeting of the American Society of Church History held at the Union Theological Seminary last December. An essay on his life and work was presented by William Walter Rockwell, and an address on "Servatus Lupus," prepared by Mr. Jackson, was also read by the Secretary.

'71. J. Hampden Dougherty is chairman of the Citizens' Committee for Non-Partisan Public Service Regulation. This committee is working for the selection of members of Public Service Commissions for their qualifications, irrespective of political affiliations.

'79. Bartow S. Weeks has been appointed by Governor Sulzer Justice of the Supreme Court in New York County.

'80. Roswell B. Burchard is Lieutenant Governor of Rhode Island.

'81. Albert Ulmann spoke on "Curiosities of New York History" at a meeting of the New York Historical Society on the evening of Tuesday, May 6.

'89. Gano Dunn is President of the J. G. White Engineering Corporation and a Director of the J. G. White Management Corporation, of both which corporations Albert Strauss, '84, is a Director.

'93. Dr. Walter M. Brickner has been appointed First Lieutenant of the Medical Reserve Corps of the United States.

'97. Israel Edwin Goldwasser, principal of P. S. 20, is the author of "Method and Methods of Teaching English," published by D. C. Heath & Co.

'97. Upton B. Sinclair, Jr., author of "The Jungle," married Miss Mary Craig Kimbrough, best known in the South as the author of "The Romance History of Winnie Davis."

'98. Robert F. Wagner and, '99, Henry Moscowitz were appointed by Governor Sulzer delegates to represent the State at the International Association of Factory Inspectors held in Chicago on May 6th.

'99. Henry Moskowitz, headworker of the Downtown Ethical Society and Association to Professor Felix Adler, was made chairman of the conference of the Fusion delegates, who are preparing for the coming municipal campaign.

'99. Simon Hirsdansky was appointed principal of P. S. 4, Bronx, to succeed Angelo Patri, '97, who is transferred to a larger school.

'00. Henry Neumann, who resigned his instructorship at the College to accept a position of leader of the Brooklyn Ethical Culture Society, is meeting with most gratifying success in his new field. The membership of the Society has more than doubled since his installation; appreciative audiences averaging four hundred gather regularly on Sunday at the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

'00. A. J. Goldfarb, Instructor of Biology in the College, was invited by the Russell Sage Foundation to join a party of scientists engaged in research problems in the Florida Keys.

'02. Henry H. Spitz has removed his law office to 170 Broadway.

'02. Abraham A. Hoffmann has become a member of the law firm of Leevie & Hoffmann with offices at 35 Nassau Street.

'05. Robert Rappeport has left the field of education for the more lucrative life of a business-man.

'05. Nathaniel Altholz, formerly an elementary-school teacher, is now teaching commercial branches at Washington Irving High School.

'05. Solomon Boneparth has left teaching for the law.

'05. A. E. Horn is at present on the West Coast representing a business-firm.

'06. Dr. Joseph J. Klein has given a course of lectures on "Municipal Accounting" before the New York University School of Commerce, Accounts and Finance. His book, *Elements of Accounting*, has been published by D. Appleton & Co. It will be noticed in our next issue.

'07. James A. Farrell has opened a law office at 55 Liberty Street.

'08. Samuel Berg has received his degree of D.D.S. from New York Dental Society.

'09. Edgar A. Pollack married Miss Frank in the spring of this year.

'09. George W. Livingston and Maxwell Civic have formed a partnership and have opened law offices in 320 Broadway.

'10. Frederick Zorn, President of the Class, was admitted to the bar in the Spring of this year.

'10. Louis Ogust has opened law offices.

'10. While engaged in filling a twenty-pound shell, Isidore Miller, chemist at the Picatenny Arsenal at Dover, N. J., was injured by an explosion. He lost his right eye and may lose his right hand. Mr. Miller is now in Dr. Knapp's Ophthalmic Institute, where they are trying to save his left eye.

'12. Philip Leiboff was made Director of the Yonkers branch of Y. M. H. A.

'12. A. L. Glassenberg was made Director of the New Rochelle branch of Y. M. H. A.

'12. Crozier, '12, has received a scholarship in Zoology at Harvard for the ensuing year. Bauman, '12, received a scholarship at Yale in Bio Chemistry. Fasten, '10, a fellowship in Zoology at University of Wisconsin. Schwartz, '11, an appointment as assistant Scientist Bureau of Fisheries. Kligler, '10, associate in Public Health in Museum of Natural History.

M. M. Feldstein (June, '12), late assistant in chemistry at the University of Chicago, has been appointed chemist in the Quartermaster Corps, War Department, at a salary of \$1,500 per annum, to serve in the Philippine Islands.

Theodore H. Miller, '69

September 4, 1850 May 19, 1913

OBITUARY.

Edward Farnham Todd, A. B., '84, died suddenly in New York, December 16, 1912. Mr. Todd took five prizes, in Greek, Latin, and Law, in College, had the fourth honor at his Commencement, and was a member of Phi Beta Kappa. He studied law at Columbia Law School and was admitted to the New York Bar in 1887. His brother, Henry Porter Todd, was in the Class of '80, and died in 1886.

Milton Hopkins, of the law firm of Stanton & Hopkins, died on Tuesday, March 4, in St. Luke's Hospital. He was born on July 5, 1863, in this city, the son of Edwin A. and Mary Hopper Hopkins. He was graduated from the College of the City of New York in 1884, and from the Columbia Law School in 1886. He was a member of the Union League Club, the Players' Club, and of the Bar Association. His home was at Glen Cove, L. I. He is survived by his wife and four children.

Lucius McAdam, '64, was born in New York September 14th, 1845. His father, James J. McAdam, came from Scotland, and his mother, Phoebe J. Titus, was a native of Oneida County, New York. Mr. McAdam attended the New York Public Schools and received his B.S. at the City College in 1864, and took his M.S. degree in 1867. Then he became the actuary of the Guardian Life Insurance Company. From 1877 until 1896 he was a member of the New York Bar and then entered the insurance business. Seven years ago he removed to Chicago to accept the position of actuary with the United States Annuity and Life Insurance Company of Chicago. He was the founder and first President of the American Institute of Actuaries, and a member of the South Shore Country Club of Chicago. He wrote several monographs on suffrage and on foreign missions, and a treatise on life insurance problems. He died in Chicago, April 1913.

Thomas H. McNabb, '02, died May, 1913, at Fort Bayard, New Mexico. He was graduated from West Point, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant and was assigned to the Sixth Field Artillery, U. S. A. The funeral was held at St. Edmond's Church, Morris Avenue, Bronx, on May 8th, 1913.



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The City College Quarterly

Founded by

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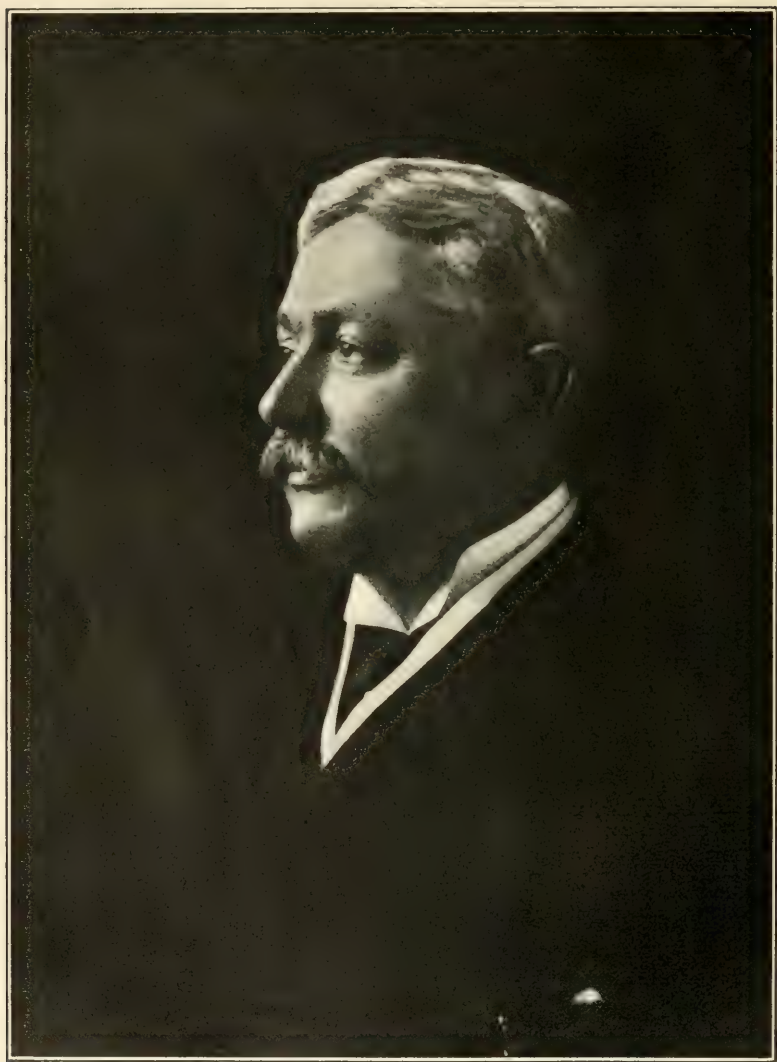
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October, 1913

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THE MACKAY PUBLISHING COMPANY
NEW YORK



THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN MILLER

THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN MILLER.

No memoir of Mr. Miller, however brief, would be complete, without some reference to his striking personal appearance, and to the physical activity and stamina which in youth and mature years, served him so well and contributed so much to his power of achievement. Not an athlete, as the word is used now, for he never engaged in formal athletic competition, he was, nevertheless, a true athlete in the non-competitive sense, fond of outdoor exercise and equal to all the ordinary tests of agility, strength and endurance.

One September day in the year 1872, with two companions, after a two hours' hard row on Lake George, he climbed Black Mountain without a guide, (there was no path or discoverable trail at that time); returning to the boat he rowed back to Bolton, and was fresh enough to go to an evening dance if there had been one. Those who saw him on that occasion will always treasure the recollection. It happened to be his birthday; he was just twenty-two years old, and a perfect model of vigorous young manhood. Nature had been lavish of her gifts to him, and his mental and physical faculties were singularly harmonious. His face did not, as sometimes happens, mask the real character beneath. Every feature revealed the generous and affectionate nature of the man, and no less his quick intelligence and restless energy. Who can forget the entrancing, irresistible smile, that made everybody love him at first sight? It was the same smile in boyhood and all through his life, save that in later years it would fade away sometimes into an expression of heart breaking sadness, the reflection of private sorrow and disappointment.

As all know who had the privilege of an introduction to the home of his parents, Mr. Miller came of the best stock, and had the priceless advantage of growing up in a well regulated family circle, all whose members were united in feeling and affectionately devoted to each other. Entering the College from a well-known New York public school, he became a member of the class of 1869, one of the best ever graduated, in which he ranked eighth.

After graduation, for a short time he held a position in the Westcott Express Company, but soon began to study law in Columbia Law School. After his admission to practice Mr. Miller was for a time in the office of Judge Frederick A. Ward, but in 1872 he became an associate of Judge Enoch L. Fancher, with whom he maintained professional relations for years, and until he decided to enter the manufacturing business of the Worthington Pump Company, of which he became treasurer. This change was made with much hesitation and not without regret, for Mr. Miller had a proper professional ambition, and was well qualified to attain high rank at the bar. Perhaps his most prominent characteristic as a lawyer, was a frank recognition of the rapid changes in the law which have been taking place during the last generation. He did not guide the business of a client by what the law had been years ago, as shown in venerable reports, but by what he found it to be to-day in current decisions and recent statutes. In a word, Mr. Miller's attention was devoted to the present time and the immediate future. That was the tendency of his mind. He was a busy man, too busy in achieving practical results to spend time in much delving into past legal history. From his teacher, the famous Dr. Dwight, he obtained a firm grasp of sound legal principles, that is, of those eternal principles of justice and common sense, to which all legal systems tend to return, however far at times they may seem to depart from them; but when he undertook to study a present day legal question, he began with the latest authorities and worked backward, instead of starting with Bracton or Coke and advancing by slow stages to the 19th century. He was a lawyer who always knew the last decision of the Court of Appeals bearing on his case. As it happened, several important litigations in which he took a leading part did not figure in the newspapers, but the lawyers who knew of them appreciated the skill and address with which he defended the interests entrusted to him. When Mr. Miller left active practice to become a manufacturer, many lawyers felt that a promising career at the bar had been cut short, a regret afterwards diminished by his remarkable commercial success, which showed that he decided wisely. In fact, Mr. Miller's peculiar combination of talents fitted him better for the

whirl of business life, than for the more deliberate habits of law practice. By temperament he was compelled to ceaseless mental activity, and his quick perceptions, unerring judgment and power of deciding questions promptly, found a wider and more attractive field for exercise in the counting room than in a law office. The manufacturing enterprise with which he became identified prospered mightily; somewhat, it must be said, at the expense of his health, for the stress and strain of guiding the company triumphantly through a long series of bad years, with the weekly agony of an immense pay roll, took heavy toll of his strength, weakened his robust constitution, and ultimately disappointed the promise of long life suggested by his vigorous ancestry.

When a favorable opportunity occurred, Mr. Miller retired from the Pump Company and soon afterwards became President of the Brooklyn Trust Company, a position which he held for twelve years and until his death. Here too in a different field, as a banker dealing with purely financial problems, Mr. Miller distinguished himself, and his management of the Trust Company was marked by a happy union of enterprise and conservatism.

He found time during the later years of his life for much gratuitous public service, as trustee of the Long Island Hospital, as treasurer of the Organized Charities of Brooklyn and as an officer in other public or semi-public enterprises. He became trustee of the College several years ago, and upon the death of his classmate, the late Edward M. Shepard, he was made President of the Board, holding that office until his death.

The amusements to which a man inclines throw some light upon his character. Mr. Miller throughout his life cared little for the ordinary games of skill in which many men find relaxation; he was not greatly interested in cards, billiards or golf, but he had a passion for horse-back riding. He was a daring rider, and his greatest pleasure was found in contending with a mettlesome horse. With congenial friends he was in the habit of taking long rides in the country, and on these occasions he threw care to the winds and became a boy again, with a boy's enjoyment of sunshine and fresh air, heightened by the exhilaration known only to a well mounted equestrian. He was a charming companion on these rides,

bubbling over with fun and frolic which made him the life of the party.

Mr. Miller became a resident of Brooklyn before he was admitted to the bar and was identified with that city for the rest of his life. Few men were better known in the community than he was, and with the best men in that city he formed life-long friendships. Nothing delighted him so much as the society of his chosen friends, who for their part marked in red letters the hours spent with him. Some men entertain others by their own conversation; this talent is rare enough; still more rare is the gift which induces other men to display the best there is in them. Miller had this gift in perfection. In a company of clever men, who, without him, might perhaps bore each other, he would without effort, by his magical inspiration of cheerful good fellowship, make every man feel, on his way home, that he had excelled himself. This is not to say he could not talk well, for in the interchange of thought he never failed to contribute much that was valuable, but there was no vanity, no attempt to shine, or to lead the conversation, or to overcome an opponent; there was simply the wish on his part to promote the enjoyment of his friends.

His place in the world's activities will be filled; the great procession moves on, no matter who falls out; but something that will not come again, has been taken from the life of every friend he left behind him.

G. H. CRAWFORD, '68.

BACCALAUREATE ADDRESS.

Young Men of June, 1913:

We are wont to think of the men of the axe and the plough, of the saddle and the rifle, of the tent and the hut, of the primitive forge and the itinerant altar, as democracy's best loved children,—those frontiersmen, of weather marked visages, driven by stress of fortune or led by love of freedom out toward the verges of civilization, to extend her borders for her and make her treaties with hostile nature. All the way across this continent have we celebrated the centenaries and other anniversaries of their ventures and their privations with expositions and world's fairs of the fruits of their sacrificing valor. Monuments in plaster and marble and bronze of their lean figures in simple habit walk in mute procession from the sea at the East to where the land gives way to sea again at the West,—a vast abbey in which democracy has crowned and buried her hardest sons.

But the axe has made its way through all the forests; it has blazed the trail for the rapacious busy mills which, like swarms of buzzing insects, have eaten the trees, swept away the tempering shadows from the fields and exposed the mysteries of the forests to the light of the sun.

The plough has brought under tillage nearly every available acre; and where a quarter of a century ago in my journey eastward out of that wonderful valley beyond the Alleghanies, I saw wild flowers growing in the fields, along the railroad, reluctantly following the Indian westward, women, as I saw them yesterday, now kneel in the black soil picking weeds from rows of flowerless plants for a bare livelihood.

The buffalo and moose and elk, the eagle, the prairie chicken and the wild turkey have all but disappeared—and the tamer-spirited beasts and birds, the cow and the dog, the chanticleer and the canary, have come in their stead, about the dwellings of men.

The saddle which bore the hunter to his game and the preacher to his pulpit, has been superseded by the soft couches of a sleeping car. The forge that once stood in the edge of the forest for the fashioning and mending of

the crude instruments of the hunt, has become a fuming factory. And the altar strapped upon the back of the itinerant priest has now a church built over it.

We are constantly reminded by those who see our golden age behind us, that the axe and the plough, the rifle and the saddle have carried us through the days of the simple life, through democracy's heroic period, into a softer and a degenerate age. We are her tamer, o'er-refined, effeminate, luxury-loving children, living most of us and willingly, like birds in cages which the telegraph and telephone wires have made about us. We sing our songs beneath roofs; we have our food thrust between the rails of steel or the meshes of the wire; we do not have to roam the forest or scour the plain for it like the stone age men; the water is pumped to our lips and we do not have to seek out vanishing springs; we have the one environment (except as we are let out of our cages for a little time of vacation), and the one fashion of life. I went some time ago into the wild Rockies but was informed before I started that I should take my evening clothes. Montana buys the costliest paintings in Paris; Parkman's "Oregon Trail," so dear to me in my college days, is redolent of the gasoline automobile. There are Carnegie libraries in Wyoming; I have yearly an invitation to the Commencement of the University of Oklahoma. The most illustrious scholars of Europe recently traveled to Texas to speak at the dedication of a college. Even the Indian has assumed the similitude of the garb and manners of the university graduate. There are no frontiersmen, for frontier has become as center, the marches as the capitol. So at any rate, we are told by those who have eyes to see the external things only, but whose imaginations have not discerned the spirit that is in men. But in spite of all this, here, in the midst of this most thickly settled spot of this continent, I venture to address you as frontiersmen, as potential pioneers, as children of democracy no less dear to her than are the hunter and the ploughman.

If all the young men in this continent of your age, a little more than a century and a half ago, had been gathered into one place, (say the Harvard stadium, where they could have been comfortably seated) they might have all seen one football or baseball game together, or together have sung one college song (though there was

then, I have read, only one college-trained man in the Colony of New York, and there were only thirteen young men who were to impress themselves on affairs, who had secured any sort of a liberal education), or might all have heard the sound of one man's voice.

I have often wished that I might have spoken to that audience of youth from the Androscoggin, the Altamaha, the Hudson, the Susquehanna and the Mohawk, — all the young men of America. Think how one might have influenced the whole future of this Republic by one speech, with Washington and Patrick Henry and Boone and Stark and Robert Morris among his auditors.

This is what I think I might have said:

"You are the van of a mighty civilization. Where you lead with your axes and your rifles, your ploughs and your forges, your canoes and your transits, your ideals and your habits and your laws, the ships will follow without sails, the wagons will go without horses, thousands will walk across rivers dry-shod, threads of iron or copper will carry speech and fire, and a hundred million will live in greater comfort than even the richest of you to-day. Ten thousand pillars of cloud will stand by day over towns and cities where now there is but a wilderness, ten thousand pillars of fire will glow every night where there has not been a light for centuries save in the sky above. You, *you* are the pioneers of all this. Think what a destiny is within your grasp! What you do, what you are, what you give, will be multiplied a hundred, a thousand fold for good or bad. Not an act of yours but will be felt to the rim of the continent, not a word but will be heard in a myriad echoes from sea to sea. And so I say to you, remember who you are. Do not waste your time, do not be disheartened by your hardships; do not complain of your lot. Through your sacrifices a new world is to spring from the old. You are heirs not of the Past, of the Old alone, but of all the Future, of the New. Go back to the rivers from which you have come and look not longingly toward the Eastern sea into which they flow, but westward, northward, southward to their sources."

But I might as fitly make this address to you, who are of the *new* pioneers in America; for this country has her frontiersmen not less certainly to-day than in the dec-

ades of her past; frontiersmen not less numerous in her cities than once in her forests and wildernesses; not less valorous in their ventures and their sacrifices amid multitudes and in busy streets than once amid the perils of death under a lonesome sky. And I venture to say that they are, and are to be, not less dear to her than to those who blazed the way through forests, who gave augur of the course of civilization by the flight of the great birds they drove westward, who divined the future from the entrails of the herds they slew upon the prairies, or marked the sites of future cities with their furrows.

Of these new frontiersmen, for there are many, are the men who have been gathered and nurtured here by this city, men of the lens and the meter; men of the balance and the crucible; men of the magnet and spectrum; of the syllogism, of the equation, of the cloven tongue and of the conjugation, of the brush, the chisel, — men who see more of truth with their eyes than the average man, hear more of music with their ears, who think more clearly and express the truth more accurately. These are no less precursors, the men of the verge, the frontiersmen of civilization, the foresters, democracy's beloved children. They are the men whom the poet, Sidney Lanier, once characterized as those who are cutting down the "Western Woods of Time," the forests of the land of thought, of which those we see about us are but material emblem and metaphor. For above or about us men of this old earth to which we are attached, by gravitation and other ties, and upon which we are dependent for livelihood, where our spirits live in these huts or telephone booths of bodies, there stretches a territory for the most part intangible and invisible, but not the less real for all that, and there need be no congress to consider the conservation of its resources, for they are as exhaustless as the mind of man. The western woods grow there and the infinite sea is beyond, the sea which no man has yet reached alive, but of which we have had some glimpses with the strongest lenses and from the tallest trees.

Into this land the man of the lens goes day after day in his search, sometimes for the bacteria which are as the beasts of prey were to the early settlers; sometimes for the elusive elements, sometimes for the invisible principle, the pervasive but unformulated law, the true philosophy of

life; the stress and strain of a bridge; the place in the brain of a thought. Or night after night he ventures forth among the universe alone as a hunter of the skies, to fetch back to earth perhaps some fresh bit of truth across his shoulders from the stars; or morning after morning, like another Prometheus, catches new fire unpolluted, to kindle again his purposes and those of his neighbors, even as the lone settler got it from the flint and tinder. Into the edges of the unknown the man of the meter and the balance, the crucible and the spectrum, the statistic and the conscience, go with him to measure and weigh, to conquer and keep, the clearing, — to widen every man's estate who has the energy and courage and the self-denial to follow into that land.

Are those not as hardy souls as were their prototypes of the axe and plough? Are they who have enlarged, or are studying to enlarge, the borders of truth not as deserving sons of democracy as they who have extended the physical bounds of their country? Are they who have made life richer not as worthy as they who have made livelihood easier or more comfortable? Is it not a nobler imperialism which ventures upon such a policy of expansion, which has carried out the boundaries of the invisible world for us and enlarged the meaning of all thoughts? And are you who are on the way to the farther fields of living not as brave of spirit and as hardy of soul as those men whom as a boy I used to see sailing westward in their prairie schooners, with legends on their sails telling of their intent to reach the distant terrestrial mountain (which was then Pike's Peak) or perish?

The hardship of the new pioneer is no longer that of sleeping on the bare earth, of making long journeys on foot. All this we do now-a-days for pleasure. I have for an outing paddled a canoe in the wake of the French explorers in the western streams, and I have duplicated on foot the marches of Washington and his soldiers, as a mere recreation. The privation is no longer that of going without food or drink, or living far from neighbors and friends, of enduring the untempered cold or the withering heat or the piercing tempest. The hardship is that of holding oneself to a course of study or hard training that will lead out to the edge of the known; the privation that of denying oneself every luxury, every com-

fort to find what the truth is; the suffering that of following the truth wherever it leads, — this is the new frontiering that this city and this Republic need.

So I, a descendant of pioneers, who have come myself from the physical frontier, who have known the sensation of ploughing a strip of earth never before touched by human foot except of savage, — I meet you, the new pioneers, here upon what seems to me the newest frontier of the America which is in the spirits of men, where transformations more wonderful than those of the physical frontier are to take place in your day.

Sidney Lanier, in that unfinished university lecture to which I have referred, about the western woods that grow upon the frontiers, gives me the word with which to prophesy your success. He tells of a monk who, with his sixty disciples, came to an inhospitable region and there tried with their own hands and with forked branches of the trees for ploughs, to clear the forest and cultivate the ground, and who, disheartened and tired, were resolved to quit, when there marched out of the forest twelve stags, stood by their crude ploughs and when harnessed drew them back and forth all day and went back to the forest by night. So the field was ploughed and sowed and "became the father of a thousand other wheat fields and of a thousand homes with all their amenities and sweetnesses."

And what it imports in his translation is this: that if a man go forth, sure of his mission, fervently praying for the truth, fervently loving his fellowmen, untiringly striving to make the most of what he has; if he adheres to his mission through good and evil report; if he resist all endeavor to turn him from it, and faithfully stand to his purpose — presently he will succeed; for the forces of nature and the powers of the spirit incarnate in humanity will come forth out of the recesses of the universe, out of the recesses of men's souls, and offer themselves as draught animals to his plough, which is his mind.

I have lately seen an electric car flying through the very field whose sod I "broke" as a lad, — a car driven by the same force as the bolt which in a terrifying storm killed another plough boy in a neighboring field. But I expect to see greater miracles than this wrought on this frontier, in the service of your minds, whose untrained impulses

might have wrought only harm or else no good to this city and this nation.

I detain you but a moment longer on your way, and with that song which I heard farthest back in my memory, as if in the Homeric days of the race, sung by that first pioneer whom I knew, as he sat in the one lighted room in a square mile of darkness, out upon the prairies:

"I'm a pilgrim
"And I'm a stranger
"I can tarry
"I can tarry
"But a night.
"Do not detain me
"For I am going
"To where the fountains
"Are ever flowing.
"I'm a pilgrim
"And I'm a stranger
"I can tarry
"I can tarry
"But a night."

He went singing on at dawn into the West, beyond the human verges, but I hear his pilgrim frontier song taken up by your voices in a chorus which tells ever of going on and toward the eternal fountains of truth. I give you the lasting, confident, inviting good wishes, as you go, of those, your teachers, who have dwelt, many of them, for years out in those sparsely settled regions which lie nearer those eternal fountains, and I give you my affectionate God-speed, wishing that I could, as a youth, again but join your splendid company.

PRESIDENT FINLEY.

COMMENCEMENT WEEK.

The graduation exercises were ushered in by the observance of the Numeral Light Exercises on May 21, 1913. In many respects, these were most impressive, almost sacred. Professor Baldwin's musical selections were "the sounds issuing from the mouths of Memnon to usher in the dawn," as Professor Woolston, who, presided, poetically expressed it. David E. Grant, President of the Class, emphasized the uniqueness and distinction of both the class and the college. In a voice that bespoke sincerity and earnestness, Bernard Meyer read the class poem—a remarkable literary production. The assembly was then regaled with poetic and philosophic wisdom that flowed from the lips of Professor Overstreet. In a burst of inspiration, the philosopher compared the numeral lights of the class to a spark shining across the depths of infinity. He declared that, whereas the spurt of light may be infinitesimal, it may be the operating cause of a galaxy of lights that would encircle the universe. Then followed the honied eloquence of Professor Guthrie, which found an outlet in the theme of Knowledge and Motive. He challenged the truth of the famous aphorism "Knowledge is Power," asserting, with his usual vigor, that knowledge becomes power when it is energized and electrified into democratic action and associated effort.

Consistent with the progressive spirit of the Class of 1913, the class comedy surpassed most previous productions. The scenes and situations were not only mirth-provoking, but absolutely side-splitting. Professors were burlesqued mercilessly but good-naturedly, and many new features of the vaudeville variety were introduced. Chorus songs and amorous ditties filled the surcharged air of Townsend Harris Hall for two successive nights. Never was the hall so crowded, on a similar occasion.

In particular, David Grant and David Bogen distinguished themselves for remarkable acting. Mr. Grant, who played the part of Professor T.,* continually stroked his nose, emitted frequent grunts and spoke in a nasal, nonchalant key. Mr. Bogen's antics and falsetto voice were hysterically funny. The plot resolves itself as follows: A German class is assembled. In the desire to cover 115 pages in an hour, the German professor imposes upon his students the final examination paper which has been given to every class for twenty-one years successively. Strange to relate, the class, under the leadership of Harry Hor-

* The editor suppresses the names.

ton (known at college as S. Caulfield), rebels at the repeated injustice. The professor stares in astonishment at their insolence and dismisses them in anger. President S., in the person of Meyer Magui, arrives upon the scene and announces, with appropriate gesture and in hesitating voice that the German paper isdoomed! The professor is dumbfounded. Miss P., secretary to the president, conjointly with Horton, also objects to the paper. It is therefore necessary that these hostile forces be reconciled. At this juncture, Pearl T., an incarnation of feminine loveliness,—known in life as Leo Sorrin—and daughter of the aforesaid professor, promises her aid. In addition, a detective is employed to solve the difficulties of the case. That night, a banquet is held at the City College Social House (what far-sighted sanguine visionaries these Seniors be!). The scene was replete with rollicking fun. Dutch Hogan, alias David Bogen, performed some clever theatrical tricks; and four prominent instructors were burlesqued with remarkable versimilitude.

After a brief respite, the plot proceeds. Horton is resolved to win the hand of his fair lady—Pearl T. After some deliberation, the hero hits upon a plan whereby he can cajole the German professor into changing the examination paper and at the same time win the hand of his beloved. The class agrees to carry out his project. At once, Dutch Hogan is disguised as a handsome waitress. In accord with expectation, Professor T. falls a victim to her wiles and agrees to meet her on the campus. Meanwhile, the boys have rigged up a clumsy dictaphone, with the intention of reproducing the words of Professor T. in the act of philandering. The apparatus is hidden behind a tree and the love scene takes place. In the entr' acte, Werrich and Soons amused the audience with their janitorial wit and blustering humor.

Once more, the German class is assembled and once more, objection is raised to the German paper. Whereupon, the professor rises in wrath and persists in remaining inexorable. Forthwith, the dictaphone is brought upon the scene and the incriminating evidence procured on the campus, is rehearsed. The professor reels and totters in despair, as he realizes that his marital life is doomed if the charge reaches his wife's ears. In this way, he is forced to relent. The German paper is changed and—more important still—Horton wins the hand of Pearl.

Thus ended one of the most farcical of theatrical productions ever staged by Seniors. Special credit is due Meyer Magui for his indefatigable literary labors in writing the play and lyrics, and to the musicians, Ira Wilens, Julius Weinberger and I. A. Greenberg. In addition, the electrical effects were remarkably impressive and worthy of a high-class theatrical performance.

Professor Robinson, who supervised the staging and directed the cast, deserves the unbounded gratitude of the class.

The prophecy followed. Louis C. Gollomb, in the garb of a black-robed and white bewiskered sage, read a report submitted to a scientific society by a professor of Mars, in which the corpses of a few members of the class were revitalized two thousand years after life. Strictly speaking, it was no prophecy, but an enumeration of the main activities of a few celebrated class men, interspersed with academical humor.

After the performance on the second night, the Cremation Exercises took place on New College Field. Here, after a brief speech, usually uncomplimentary, every department was consigned to the purgatorial flames. Torches blazed in the environs of the central fire, the mob hooted and jeered and merriment filled the air.

Baccalaureate Services were held on the following day. After the academic procession, the Seniors solemnly intoned the choral "O God Our Help in Ages Past." President Finley delivered the baccalaureate address in a calm, scholarly tone. He compared the frontiersmen of the past—those of the axe and the rifle, of the saddle and the plow, with the modern pioneers of the lens and the spectrum, of the balance and the compass. Thence from the physical realm, he proceeded to the mental domain, wherein he saw us constituting the van of civilization with power to influence, to a manifold degree, the destiny of future generations. The boundaries of the mental wilderness needed extension, and it was the manifest duty of the graduates, as pioneers of the present, to extend and push out the marches of civilization.

On the 19th of the month were held the Commencement Exercises. After the Seniors had solemnly marched into the Great Hall to the strains of the *Marche Solennelle*, the invocation was spoken by Rev. Dr. Geo. R. Van de Water. The Senior addresses, four in number, followed. Maxwell James exhorted the graduates to apply in practical life the sum total of teachings received at college. William Hasenfratz in the spirit of Ruskin, calmly enunciated the necessity of a return to the life of the spirit. An informal address delivered by Louis J. Mutterperl, of the Evening Session, voiced the student sentiment of personal obligation to the city for educational benefits received. "Idealism," the keynote of every speech delivered on this occasion, was the title of the address delivered by Morton Gottschall. The principal appeal to the graduates was made by Abraham I. Elkus, recently a member of the State Board of Regents and a former student at the City College. He spoke of the necessity of vocational education and the stern need of reforming edu-

cational practices that are out of joint with the spirit of the age. After the presentation of degrees, a chevron was fastened to the sleeve of every graduate by Hon. Harrington Putnam, Justice of the Supreme Court. Morton Gottschall, *summa cum laude*, the youngest member of the class, captured eight prizes and received honorable mention in seven subjects. The exercises closed with a Benediction and recessional to Borowski's *March from Suite in E*.

That night, the Seniors made merry at the class banquet held at Mouquin's. The faculty was represented by three of the honorary members elected by the class: Professors Woolston, Overstreet and Downer, all of whom delivered brief talks. Jesse Raphael played the rôle of toastmaster; and David Grant assumed the part of chief speaker. All scholastic cares were drowned in wine and song. The Seniors clearly showed that a well of frivolity flowed underneath the serious exterior. In the early hours of morn, the class, after exchanging farewells, dispersed, each member ready to travel the path of life in quest of his destiny.

FELIX SPER, '13.

LITERARY NOTES.

Dr. McAdie, of the City College class of '81, has lately been called from a post in the government meteorological service at San Francisco to a professorship of meteorology at Harvard. He is in charge of the Blue Hill observatory, where he will not only continue the work already done in investigating the routes of travel through the air, but has outlined other plans also for the study of "practical questions making direct application of our knowledge of meteorological laws for the welfare of mankind," among others the frost problem and, the problem of rain control. He is, however, not only a scientist but a poet as well, as is evidenced by a dainty vellum-bound volume which appeared last year under a title which gives it an especial interest to City College men. (*The Ephebic Oath and Other Essays*, by Alexander McAdie: Robertson, San Francisco, 1912.) For though all the essays in the little book are written with particular reference to the city by the Golden Gate, the first one is upon the significance of the Ephebic Oath, which, it will be remembered, was administered to the graduates of the College last year. Some of the other essays, "Infra Nubem," "The Lights Outside," and "La Bocana," had previously appeared in the *Philopolis* magazine, and they all together form an ensemble in which the poetry of geography and of civic spirit are admirably combined and expressed.

Joseph Klein, '06, has recently published *Elements of Accounting* (New York: D. Appleton and Company, 1913. Pp. 422). The purpose of the book "is to bridge the gap between bookkeeping and accounting." In the first chapter the author reviews the principles of elementary bookkeeping. Accounting is defined in the second chapter and in the third there are applications of accounting to bookkeeping. The fourth explains in simple terms single entry and the methods of changing from it to double entry. These chapters are taken as a basis for explaining the various kinds of accounting which are to follow, including Partnership and Corporation Accounting, Balance Sheets, Profit and Loss Statements and Depreciation. This last is treated too briefly. It should be emphasized that there are forms of depreciation other than wear and tear. More stress, moreover should be placed upon the necessity of the depreciation account in accounting. A chapter is given to Final Statements and one to accounts of Non-trading Concerns. The various accounting problems arising out of the dissolution of a business enterprise are lucidly explained. A chapter is also given to cost

accounting and to explaining the elements which enter into costs. A chapter on auditing furnishes the conclusion. The book is clearly written and should prove of service as a text-book in commercial schools and colleges.

J. J. Levison, '02, has brought out in the "Wiley Technical Series" a volume entitled *Studies of Trees*, an elementary manual for schools and colleges and a practical guide for farmers and all others interested in trees. The work is published by John Wiley and Sons, New York.

TRUSTEES AND FACULTY.

The announcement that President Finley had accepted an election to the office of State Commissioner of Education by the Regents of the University of the State of New York early in the summer, brought a shock of surprise and regret to the scattered members of the college community. It is too early, in the present issue, to attempt an enumeration of the President's services to the College. This can be done more adequately later. And Dr. Finley does not resign his present office until about the middle of November. Much of his time during the months of September and October, however, is being taken by still a third very important public function, as a member of the Arbitration Board, appointed under the direction of the United States Board of Mediation and Conciliation, to settle the grave differences between the railways of the Eastern States, some fifty in number, and their employees, numbering about seventy thousand. The Hon. Seth Low and Dr. Finley were unanimously agreed upon by the other arbitrators, who act on the part of the companies and the men, to represent the people as the third party to the controversy. President Finley consented to serve, with the approval of the Board of Trustees, which was granted at the special and urgent request of the Board of Mediation and Conciliation. The case at issue is not only of great importance in itself, but it is the first to be submitted to arbitration under the recent legislation.

The death of Theodore F. Miller, Chairman of the Board of Trustees from September 19, 1911, to May 19, 1913, was officially brought to the attention of the Board, and Trustees Belamy and Kohns presented the following Minute which was ordered printed in full upon the Minutes:

Theodore F. Miller, Chairman of this Board, died on May 19, 1913, in the sixty-second year of his age. An honored alumnus, he was a Trustee of the College from the time it was officered by its own Board, for many years the indefatigable Chairman of the Finance Committee, and latterly, Chairman of the Board of Trustees. The assembly of the entire College body in the Great Hall, students and instructing corps alike, which constituted a most impressive part of his funeral, testified more eloquently than words to the affectionate place which Mr. Miller always held in the institution to which he gave such long, such faithful, and such efficient service. His death following so soon after that of his lifelong friend, classmate, and predecessor in office, Edward M. Shepard, intensifies the loss we have suffered.

He was courteous, genial, and generous, tireless in energy, and devotedly attached to his alma mater. His successful career as a lawyer, as an administrator, as president of one of the leading financial institutions of Brooklyn, and as one of our most prominent citizens, broad-minded, and imbued with a high sense of public duty, has been a source of justifiable pride to his colleagues. His interest in the College, and his sympathy with the young men who come there for an education, many of them under conditions which spell considerable self-denial, was constant and unremitting. His associates on the Board will mourn him as a warm personal friend, and they place this tribute upon their records, and transmit it to his family, as an expression of their sorrow, and of their deep sense of personal regret.

Early in June the vacancy in the Board of Trustees caused by the death of Mr. Miller was filled by the Mayor's appointment of Charles H. Tuttle, Esq., of the law firm of Davies, Auerbach, and Cornell. Mr. Tuttle is a graduate of Columbia College, where he won high honors in scholarship. His grandfather was the Rev. Isaac H. Tuttle, for forty years rector of St. Luke's Church in Hudson Street, and his father, H. Crosswell Tuttle, was a jurist well-known as the author of Tuttle's "Abstracts of Foreign Titles."

Professor Woolston has been granted a year's leave of absence. During this year he is the Social Science expert, directing the Minimum Wage investigations of the New York State Factory Commission.

Professor Maurice Parmelee, of the University of Missouri, has by his college been granted a leave of absence to enable him to take Professor Woolston's place for the year. Professor Parmelee gained his Ph.D. in Sociology at Columbia University in 1909. Since then he has been successfully teaching Social Science subjects in Western colleges.

Mr. John Dailey has been promoted to a full tutorship in the department of Hygiene.

Dr. Freeburg, of the department of Public Speaking, has resigned to accept a position in the department of English in Haverford College.

Mr. MacIntyre and Mr. Maloney have also resigned from the department of English.

Mr. Alexander Green, who has been a fellow since 1910, has accepted a position in the University of Illinois, and Mr. Applebaum and Dr. Neidle also have resigned, the latter to accept a position in the University of Pittsburgh.

Mr. John A. MacDougal, of the Art department, and Mr. James Boarer, of the department of Mathematics, have retired.

COLLEGE NOTES.

The number of students registered in the College this term shows a substantial increase over the figures of last year. The final total is not available at the time *The Quarterly* goes to press; but in September the number of regular students enrolled in the college classes

Registration was 1,193; special students 27; making a total of 1,220. The corresponding total on the same date last year was 1,089. The proportion of freshmen coming from outside high schools as compared with our own Townsend Harris Hall continues to show a striking increase. In September, 1911, the number of such students taken in by the Admission Committee was 114. In September, 1912, it was 180. This term the incomplete total on September 29th was 231, of whom, of course, all but a few are freshmen. The number of freshmen entering from Townsend Harris Hall this term is 124.

Enrollment in the Evening Session of the College, though not yet complete, again this term shows the same surprising proportion of increase. The following figures from a statement submitted by the Director to the City's financial

Evening Session authorities, indicate not only the attractiveness of the "Night College" to the young men whom it is designed to serve, but also the remarkable economy with which the work of instruction is carried on. The figures are those of average attendance at the end of the fiscal year indicated:

| | <i>Students</i> | <i>Appropriation</i> |
|---------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|
| 1909 (Sept. to Dec.)..... | 202 | Small initial fund. |
| 1910-11 | 353 | \$9,000 |
| 1911-12 | 468 | 9,000 |
| 1912-13 | 703 | 10,825 |
| 1913-14estimated | 1,000 | ...(requested) 15,000 |

"The Evening Session had an appropriation of \$9,000 when there were but 353 students. That sum was increased to \$10,825 for the year that ended with an enrolment of 703. Registration is not yet complete for the term of October, 1913, which extends into the year 1914. But the rate of enrollment makes it clear that the year 1914 will see an average attendance of at least 1,000. The appropriation requested is \$15,000 for instructional purposes."

The City Board of Estimate and Apportionment at its meeting of October 2, finally voted its approval of the plans for the new Stadium, which the Board had necessarily to consider in

The Stadium view of the fact that an annual expenditure of six or seven thousand dollars will be needed for its upkeep. The contract has already been signed for the erection of the structure as shown in the model which was exhibited at the College last year. This, which includes all the seats and substructures and the colonade and wall framing in the whole on the Amsterdam Avenue side, calls for an expenditure of nearly two hundred thousand dollars. Although the amount is considerably more than the original estimates, it is to be altogether the generous gift of Mr. Adolph Lewisohn, and the contract calls for the completion of the work by the first of next August. The improvement of the level ground enclosed for the athletic field is not yet arranged for, but plans for it are under consideration.

Twenty-five thousand dollars have been voted by the Board of Estimate for the improvement of the two blocks south of the College and east of Convent Avenue, by the Park Department.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment and the Aldermen have also voted an appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars for the improvement of the block north of the College, on

The Library the east side of Convent Avenue, with the understanding that one hundred and fifty thousand dollars be raised from private sources for the building of the Library below the terrace, as proposed in the plan discussed last year.

A gift of ten thousand dollars has been made to the College by the class of 1872 for the endowment of

Gift from the Class of '72 public lectures in the Great Hall. This is in addition to two thousand dollars given by this class to the Library fund.

Plans for the organization of a department of Commercial Education at Twenty-third Street with the support of the Chamber of Commerce are progressing favorably. A report upon

A School of Commerce Commercial Colleges in Germany, by Dr. Kurt E. Richter, of the German department, as the result of the studies made by him in the summer of 1912, has recently been published under the auspices of the Special Committee on Commercial Education of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, of which Mr. Mortimer L. Schiff is Chairman.

The Extension Courses for Teachers this year are for the most part similar to those of last year, and early incomplete reports from the registration indicate that they will be similarly well

**Extension
Courses**

attended. A few new courses are offered. Among these are one upon "Modern Educational Problems," given by different lecturers under the direction of Dr. Klapper; additional work in the "Clinical Study of Children," by Dr. Heckman; a course in the "Romance Literatures of the Nineteenth Century," by Professor Downer and Professor Coleman; one on "Nineteenth Century English Literature," by Professor Krowl; and one upon the "Appreciation of Modern Art," by Mr. Weinberg.

Mr. Bliss, our Deputy Librarian, presented a paper upon "Some Practical Aspects of Classification" and led in the discussion of the subject at a session of the Conference of the American Library Association, held at the Hotel Kaaterskill on June 24.

News from a number of the men who taught at the College for a short period during its sudden expansion when the Subfreshman Class was extended from one year to three, has recently been

**Former Teachers
at the College**

coming in. Among other things, we must record one piece of rather painful information. Mr. Palmer Cobb, of an old Virginia family, who had taught at the College from 1904 to 1906 as a tutor in the department of German, died in 1911, as Associate Professor of the German Language and Literature at the University of North Carolina. More pleasant is the news we have of Mr. Herman Simpson, formerly of the department of History, and of Mr. André Tridon, formerly of the department of French. Mr. Simpson has acted in various editorial capacities in the field of Socialist propaganda, but none of his previous positions, not even that on the *Call*, has had the importance of his present position as editor of the *New Age*, which is a well-endowed monthly for the discussion of Socialist doctrine and policy, published at 150 Nassau Street (since January 1, 1913). Mr. Simpson is a very pronounced Marxist and thoroughly well acquainted with all the theories of the author of *Das Kapital*. Among the most valued contributors to the new monthly is Mr. André Tridon, who shows, in his articles in the *New Review* as well as in those he sends to *The International*, the *New York Times*, and other papers, that he possesses a mastery of English style that is very rare among journalists. Particularly is he to be congratulated

on an intimate sense of idiom and on a felicitous treatment of every-day English that many native Americans lack. Professor Eugene T. Maloubier, who was a teacher in the department of Romance Languages from 1905 to 1908, and who left to take a similar position in the High School of Commerce, and has since become Professor of French at Adelphi College, Brooklyn, was married, on June 28, to Miss Henrietta Bonataux, a teacher of French in the Bushwick High School, Brooklyn. Mr. A. O. Bechert, in 1906 a Tutor in the department of German, who left the College to accept a position at Columbia University, has just resigned from that post in order to teach in the New York City High Schools.

During the last year, the general character of Athletics at the College was excellent. More spirit was shown on all sides, and the new interest is evinced by the fact that more men than ever before entered in competitive events, and with better results, for, thanks to the efficient work of the members of the department of Hygiene, more training was done.

Another encouraging feature was the large attendance at the games. A great many times during the season, the capacity of the Gymnasium was taxed to the utmost. The membership of the Athletic Association is greater than ever before, numbering 800. At the end of the season there was \$300 on hand.

A comparison of the victories and defeats of the 'Varsity teams shows the gratifying effects of the thorough and earnest training.

BASKET-BALL.—University of Maryland, 20, C. C. N. Y., 22; Loyola College, 11, C. C. N. Y., 25; St. Lawrence, 28, C. C. N. Y., 22; Potsdam Normal, 34, C. C. N. Y., 8; Clarkson Tech., 27, C. C. N. Y., 23; Potsdam, 21, C. C. N. Y., 26; Yale, 22, C. C. N. Y., 27; Rochester, 24, C. C. N. Y., 27; Washington and Lee, 16, C. C. N. Y., 34; Juniata College, 12, C. C. N. Y., 34.

BASE BALL.—Stevens, 9, C. C. N. Y., 2; Cathedral, 3, C. C. N. Y., 9; Brooklyn College, 9, C. C. N. Y., 11; St. John's, 10, C. C. N. Y., 2; N. Y. U., 4, C. C. N. Y., 6; Fordham, 25, C. C. N. Y., 5; Columbia, 12, C. C. N. Y., 0.

SWIMMING.—Yale, 39, C. C. N. Y., 14; Columbia, 35, C. C. N. Y., 18; Penn., 41, C. C. N. Y., 12; Princeton, 37, C. C. N. Y., 16.

Our *Cross Country* team was entered at the intercollegiate championship meet held at Ithaca. In a dual meet with Columbia, the College won with 39 points to Columbia's 21. The *Track* team, for the championship of Greater New York, shows

Columbia, 82 points; C. C. N. Y., 20; Manhattan, 11; St. John's, 3. For the first time in the history of the College, a freshman track-team entered in a dual meet. This was held with Columbia freshmen, who scored 39 points to C. C. N. Y.'s 28.

The record of the Freshmen basket-ball team shows a fine string of victories:

Commercial High, 11, 1916, 44; De Witt Clinton, 8, 1916, 7; Hoboken High, 19, 1916, 28; Mt. Vernon, 19, 1916, 21; Boys' High, 14, 1916, 31; N. Y. U. School of Commerce, 8, 1916, 37; T. H. H., 7, 1916, 12; Commerce, 12, 1916, 16; Richmond Hill, 9, 1916, 32; Mt. Vernon, 25, 1916, 42.

On the whole, the showing is excellent. To the able coaching, almost entirely in the hands of the staff of Physical Instruction, is due a large share of the credit. Comparison of these figures with the records of former years, proves a gain all along the line, and the Alumni cannot but be gratified at the fine showing of our 'Varsity teams..

L. S. F.

AMONG THE DEPARTMENTS.

Mr. A. G. Schulman's picture, "The Forest in Autumn," is being exhibited at the current Texas State Fair. Mr. Henry W. Peckwell was occupied in textbook illustration during the summer. Mr. Joseph Cummings Chase spent the summer in his city studio, making illustrations for two books of children's classics.

Art.

Mr. J. Redding Kelly has just brought back a number of studies from Ireland, where he spent the summer. Mr. Frederick Hutchison's summer work was in Canada, where he devoted himself to sunlight effects. Mr. L. Weinberg toured the great art galleries of Europe, bringing back, in addition to his new material for art lectures, a number of pastel impressions of the various cities visited by him. This year he is giving the extension course to teachers on "The Appreciation of Modern Art." For the Public School Lecture System, under the direction of Dr. Leipziger, he is to deliver a course of five lectures on "The Art Spirit of the North."

Professor Baskerville presented two papers at the Rochester meeting of the American Chemical Society, entitled "Ventilation of the Schools in New York City" and "Some Physico-Chemical Considerations in Reference to Inhalation Anesthetics." He has been appointed Chairman of the Committee on Occupational Diseases of the American Chemical Society.

Chemistry

Dr. Neidle has been appointed instructor in chemistry at the University of Pittsburgh.

The equipment of the new educational laboratory has been installed, under the direction of Dr. Heckman, in the new rooms of the department on the third floor of the Main Building. The apparatus includes a complete Montessori outfit, appliances for making the well-known Healey and Binet tests, and instruments for making anthropometric measurements and sensory and motor tests of various sorts. Among these are an ergograph, a chronoscope, a Skeeel Self-Recording Perimeter, and numerous other devices such as the educational expert of to-day is able to utilize in his study of the pupil's needs and possibilities. Dr. Heckman is giving a new laboratory course upon the "Education of Backward and Defective Children."

Education

Dr. Klapper gave three courses upon Methods of Education in the Summer Session of the New York University. He is now giving a course in the School of Pedagogy of the University on "Methods of Teaching English," and has also been invited to give a course at the Brooklyn Institute.

An article upon the work of the College, entitled "Sons of the City," by Professor Horne, appeared in *The Outlook* of July 26.

English

The article was illustrated with a lithograph by Joseph Pennell and reproductions of many of the grotesques from the College buildings.

Dr. Louis Friedland has an article in the *Journal of English and Germanic Philology* for July on "Spenser's Earliest Translations."

The intimate relations between our College and Columbia University, which were so happily indicated by Professor Duggan in his address on the occasion of Professor Bergson's visit, are strikingly illustrated in the list of the *Germanic Studies*, published by the Columbia University Press. Most of the earlier numbers in these fifteen volumes were written by graduates of the College: "Ossian in Germany" (1901), by Rudolph Tombo, Jr., '95, now Associate Professor of the Germanic Languages and Literatures at Columbia University, Director of the *Deutsches Haus*, and Secretary of the Germanistic Society of America; "The Influence of Old Norse Literature upon English Literature" (1901), by Conrad H. Nordby, '86, who died in 1900; "The Influence of India and Persia on the Poetry of Germany" (1901), by Arthur F. J. Remy, '90, now Associate Professor of Germanic Philology at Columbia University, and President of the *Zweigverein*, New York, of the *Allgemeiner Deutscher Sprachverein*; "Lawrence Sterne in Germany" (1906), by Harvey W.

German

Thayer, Ph.D., not a graduate of our College, but in 1903-1904 a tutor in the German Department in the Cass Building, now Assistant Professor of German at Princeton. Two of the later numbers have also been by teachers in the College: "Grillparzer as a Poet of Nature" (1910), by Faust Charles DeWalsh, and "The Göngu Hrolfssaga" (1912), by Jacob W. Hartmann. The sixteenth volume will probably be a study of "Pregermanic Syntax," by Alexander Green, C. C. N. Y., '10.

The September *International* contained an editorial article by Dr. J. W. Hartmann, entitled "A Tax on Culture," attacking the proposed fifteen per cent. import duty on books in foreign languages, which was subsequently eliminated from the new tariff law.

Dr. George C. O. Haas, who has just been re-elected Secretary of the American Oriental Society, has now held that position continuously since 1911. Dr. Haas's voluminous work on "Dasarupa," a Hindoo treatise on dramaturgy, has been receiving favorable notice in the journals that cover the Oriental field.

Two important collections of books have been secured for the College by Professor Johnston during the summer, one of which, though received by the History Department, has been turned over to the general library of the College, and the other has been added to the special library of the department. The former is a set of

History

National Documents numbering about four thousand volumes, covering approximately the nineteenth century, which completes the College set of these documents. The other gift is a collection of about five hundred books from the private library of the late Mr. Isaac Greenwood of Brooklyn. It was presented to the department by his daughters, through the New York Historical Society, of which Professor Johnston is a member and which also received a part of Mr. Greenwood's library. The collection includes many fine old volumes dating from the time of Queen Elizabeth as well as more recent days.

Dr. Schapiro has recently published several articles upon contemporary European politics. Among them have been one in the *New York Times* of May 22, upon "The Prussian Electoral System," one in the *Independent* for May 29 upon "The Election of the Irish Parliament," and one in the *American Political Science Review* for August, upon "The Drift in French Politics."

It is a subject for congratulation that the longer name of the department of Physical Instruction and Hygiene has been short-

ened to the single comprehensive and appropriate term. A handsomely illustrated pamphlet describing the work and equipment of the department has recently been published by the Narragansett Machine company. Dr. Storey in his "Foreword" briefly summarizes the department as one "which has been built, equipped and manned under the direction of the chosen agents of a Great City for the purpose of teaching the youth of that city the fundamental laws of human health," and he concludes with the hope "that this outline may be suggestive to other individuals and communities interested in the same serious important human problems."

Professor Storey is being widely congratulated upon the success of the great Fourth International Congress on School Hygiene, which was held in Buffalo on August 25-30 and in the organization of which he as Secretary-General took the leading part. Previous congresses have been held at Nuremberg in 1904, London in 1907, and Paris in 1910. The present one was organized under the patronage of the President of the United States and with the co-operation of committees in most of the countries of the world. The president of the Congress was Dr. Charles W. Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard. The list of honorary vice-presidents, of whom Dr. Finley was one, and of the permanent International Committee, includes distinguished representatives of the fields both of hygiene and general education and the influence of the gathering and its published Proceedings is likely to be very far-reaching, as is indicated even in the extensive accounts of the Congress in the public press. The number of those who attended was about three thousand.

President Finley, as Commissioner-Elect of the State Department of Education, made one of the two addresses of welcome at the opening session, in which he struck the keynote of the Congress by defining the work of School Hygiene as the conservation of human power. Dr. Finley was made, later in the meeting, a member of the Council of the American School Hygiene Association.

The College was also represented by several papers presented at various sessions of the Congress. Professor Storey himself presented one upon "The Protection of Student Health in the College of the City of New York." Dr. Woll, one upon "The Value of an Objective Method in Testing the Vision of College Students," Dr. Brenner, one upon "The Tendency of Tuberculosis in Children of Tuberculous Heritage, with a Unique Means of Caring for such Children," and Professor Winslow two, upon "Studies of Air Conditions in the New York Schools" and "Museum Co-operation in the Teaching of School Hygiene and San-

itation." Professor Winslow also conducted a "Round Table on Ventilation."

Besides those who regularly participated in the program, several members of the College staff aided Dr. Storey in the organization of the Congress, especially Dr. Woll, Mr. Williamson, Mr. Canute Hansen, and Mr. Arbib-Costa, who assisted in receiving the foreign delegates at Buffalo. Dr. Storey was made a member of the Council of the Permanent International Committee on School Hygiene.

The American Magazine for April contained in its department of "Interesting People," a portrait of Dr. Storey with an article upon "A Physical Director Who Has Given Several Generations of Boys a Passion for Bodily Perfection and Cleanliness."

Harper's Weekly for June 14 contained an article over the signature of William Hemmingway, upon the department of Hygiene, the title being "Building Men, Not Champions."

To a recent number of the *North American Review* Professor C.-E. A. Winslow contributed an article on

Natural History "Efficiency in Modern Health Campaigning."

As sanitary expert he testified in the suit brought by the State of New York against the Bronx Valley Sewage Disposal Works.

Dr. G. G. Scott has recently published the following scientific articles: "A Physiologic Study of the Changes in *Mustelus Caries*," in the *New York Academy of Sciences* and "Some Effects on *Fundulus* of Changing the Density of the Surrounding Medium," in the *Biologic Bulletin*. He has also been requested by the Bureau of Fisheries to continue studies on "The Oxygen Requirement of Fishes." This work will be done in co-operation with the New York Aquarium.

Dr. Browne has recently published "A Comparative Study of the Smith Fermentation Tube and the Inverted Vial in the Determination of Sugar Fermentation" and "The Significance of the Time at Which Gas is Produced in Lactose Peptone Bile," in the *American Journal of Public Health*. Dr. Browne carried on bacteriologic researches during last summer at the Research Laboratory for Intestinal Diseases. For the first time in the history of the College an evening course in biology will be given, and Dr. Browne will have charge of it.

The courses in biology have been considerably modified so as to permit students to specialize to a far greater degree in embryology and histology, and a new course on "Theoretic Biology" endeavors to give the student an idea of some of the more important problems of the biologist to-day.

Of the ten students who passed the recent Federal examina-

tion in Sanitary Science and Bacteriology, six were C. C. N. Y. men.

The equipment which is being installed in the new Psychological Laboratory will make possible certain experimental courses now offered by this department, especially those in Experimental Psychology, and the Psychology of Efficiency.

Philosophy

Professor Orerstreet was invited to give a course in philosophy at the summer session of Columbia University this year and has also been requested to lecture at the University during the coming winter.

Professor Cohen contributed an article to the *Journal of Philosophy* on "The Nature of Secondary Qualities." In the same journal appears an article by Professor Hocking of Yale, upon the plan proposed by Professor Cohen of a conference on Legal Philosophical Problems. The association which was founded at the College last winter, will hold a meeting at the University of Chicago during the next winter, at which the problem of the Administration of Justice will be discussed.

Professor Coffin recently published an article in *The Physical Review* on a method and formula for extending the precision of certain special electrical measurements

Physics

Dr. Goldsmith has lately edited a hundred-page issue of *Proceedings of the Institute of Radio Engineers*. He has also published articles on "Radio Engineering at the City College" in the *Proceedings of the New York Electrical Society*; "The Transmission of Canal Rays Through Thin Partitions," in *The Physical Review*, and "The Engineering Measurements of Radio-Telegraphy" in *The Wireless Age*.

Reinhard A. Wetzel has published in recent issues of *School Science and Mathematics* articles on "A New Color Wave-Length Meter" and "A New Method of Exploring Magnetic Potential and Force Fields."

This summer the Surveying Courses, under the Physics Department were given as "Summer Courses." The men reported for field work at Van Cortlandt Park every day during the last two weeks in June and the first three weeks in September and worked continuously throughout the day. This arrangement, according to Mr. McLoughlin, has proved a decided success and much more work was accomplished than under the old arrangement of giving field work during the winter and spring terms. In recognition of the help given by President Finley in establishing these courses, the camp is known as "Camp Finley." The

attendance at camp this summer averaged forty men—three of them graduate students, and two from the Evening Session.

Political Science Professor Clark is announced to give a course of six evening lectures on the Tariff at the Brooklyn Institute in November and December.

Professor Frederick B. Robinson delivered an address on "The Place of Speech-Training in a General Education," on July 2nd, at the Convention of the National Speech

Public Speaking Arts Association, held in Washington, D. C. Professor Robinson will deliver a new course of thirty lectures for the Brooklyn Teachers' Association, on "American Oratory." The series will be given at Polytechnic Institute on Monday afternoons. Seven of the lectures will be given at night and be open to the public as well as the teachers. Dr. Robinson will repeat his course on "Oral English" for the same association.

ALUMNI NOTES.

JUNE SOCIAL MEETING OF THE ALUMNI.

It used to be noted in the Civil War that great battles were followed by great rains and perhaps it was the heavy artillery, the great guns and the pyrotechnics of Commencement week that did it, for certainly Alumni Night was reminiscent of Noah. It was the heaviest downpour that New York had seen in 1913, and as the tempest whipped the floods against the walls and windows of Townsend Harris Hall, it certainly looked to the faithful Bonney and the perturbed President of the Alumni as if even the traditional "corporal's guard" could not be expected to rally to receive the incoming class of June, '13, into the lengthening ranks of the alumni.

But hearts were gladdened as a taxi drew up and in through the storm came Professor Werner, to be hailed as he always is. And, as the storm lessened, one by one, drenched and buffeted, late but loyal, men from classes old and young gradually assembled until the hall was more than half filled.

Mr. Burchard, as President of the Associate Alumni, presided. In the unavoidable absence of President Finley, Professor Werner, as Doyen of the Faculty, presented the recently graduated class to the Alumni, in whose name Mr. Burchard welcomed them. Mr. Grant, the President of the Class, responded in a spirited and amusing speech.

The traditional "greetings" from the decennial classes were then delivered as follows:

'53, Hon. John Hardy, Valedictorian of the Class; '63, Truman H. Baldwin, Esq., of the New York Bar, who rapidly sketched, year by year, the events of the world's history during the past fifty years; '73, Edward M. Colie, Esq., of the New Jersey Bar, ex-President of the Associate Alumni; '83, Dr. Wm. L. Felter, Principal of the Girls' High School, of Brooklyn, who was greeted by an enthusiastic delegation of '83 men; '93, Hon. Peter Schmuck, Justice of the City Court of the City of New York; '03, Henry Clay Moses, Esq., of the New York Bar.

RESOLUTIONS ON THE DEATH OF MR. MILLER.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Associate Alumni of the College of the City of New York held June 6, 1913, the following entry was made in the Minutes of the Board:

We record with deep sorrow the death, on May 19, 1913, of Theodore Frelinghuysen Miller, of the Class of 1866, president of the Board of Trustees of the College. His memory will be

affectionately cherished by his fellow Alumni so long as any who knew him shall remain, and the record of his important services to the College will attract the attention of future graduates, to whom his captivating personality can be only a tradition.

Upon his graduation Mr. Miller was eighth in a class which included Professor William E. Geyer, Edward M. Shepard, John Claflin and other well-known men; and in after life, first as a practicing lawyer, and later as manufacturer and financier, he reached the high intellectual position foreshadowed by his scholarly attainments. He was for more than twelve years president of the Brooklyn Trust Company, which, under his skilful administration fully maintained its high rank among the financial institutions of the city. Much of his time was given to gratuitous public service, as trustee of the Long Island Hospital, as treasurer of the organized charities of Brooklyn, and as an officer in numerous organizations of a semi-public character. Mr. Miller had been a trustee of the College for several years, when upon the death of Mr. Shepard in the summer of 1911, his fellow trustees selected him at once as the man best fitted to be Mr. Shepard's successor. His intelligent, efficient and laborious efforts to promote the welfare of the College, are known to all and need not be enumerated here.

It is for the directors of the Alumni Association to express, as we do in this Minute, our admiration for Mr. Miller's character, our gratitude for his service to the College, our deep and unfeigned grief for the loss of a firm friend, and our sympathy for those who by his death are bereaved indeed.

PHI BETA KAPPA.

At a meeting of the Gamma Chapter held at the Hotel Astor, June 17, Dr. Edward W. Scripture, '84, presented a paper on "Dreams." The following were elected to membership in the chapter: Professor Carlton L. Brownson, Yale; February, 1913, Philip R. V. Curoe and Benjamin Elwyn; June, 1913, Morton Gottschall, Lewis J. Mutterperl, Lester L. Israel, William Hasenfratz, Maxwell James, Francis R. Dieuaide.

The National Council of the United Chapters held its convention in the Faculty Room of the College on September 10, over two hundred delegates, representing seventy-eight chapters, being in attendance. These delegates were entertained at luncheon by the Gamma Chapter in the Tower Rooms. On the evening of September 9, the New York Alumni of Phi Beta Kappa gave a reception at the Hotel Savoy.

CITY COLLEGE CLUB.

The June meeting of the City College Club was devoted to music. Mr. Walter R. Johnson, director of the W. R. Johnson

Orchestra, presented a program of selections from Wagner, Ardit, Puccini, Offenbach and Schubert. There were also vocal and instrumental solos. The meeting of September 27, the first after the vacation—was devoted to stories—fact and fancy—of the summer vacation. The club rooms are at 63 West 56th street.

CLASS OF JUNE, 1911.

The third annual banquet of the Class of June, 1911, held at Mouquin's, June 7th, was one of the most enjoyable gatherings in the history of the class. Many familiar faces were in evidence, but the varied activities of the men, of whom many are already scattered to different parts of the world, prevented the attendance from being up to the mark set by undergraduate affairs. But the air of "*bonne camaraderie*" which pervaded, compensated for the deficiency in that direction. Professors Guthrie, Robinson and Woolston enlivened the evening with their witty bursts of oratory, while letters of regret from President Finley and Professors Overstreet and Diehlman served vividly to recall college days. Then, with a vim, the class play songs, still fresh in our memories, were taken up, and when our all too well enforced "curfew" law demanded that the evening's pleasures cease, it was with great reluctance that we bowed assent.

PERSONAL.

At the late great International Medical Congress, held in London in August, Professor Robert Abbe, '70; Professor N. A. Brill, '77, and Henry Koplik, '78, read papers which received notice in the American press. Dr. Brill's was on "Brill's Disease." Robert Abbe's was on "The Use of Radium in Malignant Disease," presented before the Section of Radiology. This paper has since appeared in *The Lancet*.

In connection with the late centennial celebration of Perry's victory on Lake Erie, September 10th, the College was represented by Col. Asa Bird Gardner, '57, who delivered the address at the Perry Monument, in Newport, R. I., and by Lieutenant-Governor Roswell B. Burchard, '80, who delivered the address for the State of Rhode Island, following ex-President Taft, at the exercises at Put-in-Bay. Mr. Burchard also spoke at the launching of the *Niagara* in the spring. At Gettysburg, July 1, he addressed 5,000 veterans and distinguished guests. His eloquent oration was greeted with cheers from the old soldiers of both the Union and Confederate armies.

'80. Frank Tucker was President of the National Conference of Charities and Correction which met at Seattle, Washington, July 5-12.

'89. Gano Dunn has been elected member of the Simplified Spelling Board. Mr. Dunn is President of the J. G. White Engineering Corporation.

'90. Professor Arthur F. J. Remy, in addition to his duties at Columbia University, is doing a great deal to spread a knowledge of the German Language and Literature in other circles also. In the January number of the *Journal of Germanic Philology* he printed an investigation on the Tannhäuser legend. He is President of the Allgemeiner Deutscher Sprachverein, Zweigverein New York, and Instructor in German at the Chorus School of the Metropolitan Opera House. Among his recent addresses are: one to the Irish-American Historical Society at their banquet at the Waldorf-Astoria, on the "Celtic Influence in European Literature"; one in Boston; five in Brooklyn, on "Romanticism"; four in Philadelphia on the "Legends of the Wagnerian Music Drama"; one in Ottawa, on the occasion of the Wagner Centenary, before the D'Youville Circle. Professor Remy gave two courses in the Summer School of Columbia University in 1913, one in Middle High German and one on the Peculiarities of the German Language of to-day. Another of his summer activities is the course given each summer at the Champlain Assembly of the Catholic Summer School, at Cliffhaven.

'97. Dr. Leo Buerger and Dr. H. F. L. Ziegel have recently published articles in the *Medical Record*. Dr. Alexander Spingarn is assistant editor of this journal and frequently contributes editorials.

'00. Gustave Hartman has been appointed by Mayor Kline Judge of the Municipal Court of the Second District.

'01. Goldfarb, A. J. was a member of a group of scientists sent to the Florida Keys by the Carnegie Foundation.

'01. Robert C. Birkhahn was recently married to Miss Marie Grunwaldt.

'01. Percy Heiliger was married in June, 1913. About ten years ago Mr. Heiliger spent a year in various cities of South Africa, on business; since his return in 1904 he has been engaged in the practice of law in this city.

'02. Gilbert Rubens, is with the Cuba Distilling Co., and is stationed at Havana (No. 8 O'Reilly street), all the year round, except during the summer, which he always spends in "New York and environs."

'02. Meyer Boskey, was married last August to Miss Janet Lauterstein. Mr. Boskey is a graduate of the Law School of St. Lawrence University, and has been the National Secretary of the Delta Sigma Phi Fraternity, for a number of years. His father was formerly Mayor of Northumberland, Pa.

'02. At the April meeting of the Columbia University Council, the Fellowship in the International School of American Archaeology and Ethnology in Mexico was conferred, for the first half of the academic year, on Paul Radin. "A. B., College of the City of New York, 1902. Ph. D., Columbia University, 1911."

'02. Professor Richard F. Deimel, of the Department of Mechanics at Stevens Institute, is engaged in writing a book on Mechanics for Macmillan. Professor Deimel had, previously to his going to Stevens been a member of our Departments of Mathematics (1906) and Physics (1907). His winter address is 520 Hudson street, Hoboken, N. J., his summer address Liberty, Maine.

'02. On June 25, 1913, Mr. Alfred G. Panaroni was married to Miss Agnes Ruge, daughter of Mrs. Clara Rego, of 8 East 85th street. Miss Ruge's brother is an alumnus of 1901.

'04. J. Salwyn Schapiro, published an article on "The Drift in French Politics" in the August number of the *American Political Science Review*. The article called forth many favorable comments and an editorial in the *New York Times*.

'08. Richard Tarantous is Chief Assistant Engineer of the Shannon Copper Mines, Metcalf, Arizona. He is preparing for a trip to Chile where he is to undertake important work.

'09. Walter Krumwiede is pastor of the English Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Atonement, corner of Harrison avenue and Clary street, Beloit, Wis. Mr. Krumwiede was married June 4 to Anna Betty Block, of Chicago, Ill.

'09. Robert A. Steps is connected with a prominent firm of patent lawyers in Los Angeles, and is studying law in the University of Southern California, having gotten an engineering degree at Cornell in 1911 and having spent a year studying law at Georgetown University while engaged in the Government Patent Office in Washington, D. C.

'10. Arthur Harris (Feb.), is a member of the firm of Chisling and Harris, accountants, 41 Park Row. I. Robbins (June), is also an accountant. Walsh (Feb.), is connected with the firm of J. F. Walsh and Bro., contractors. Joseph Kling (June), has published a book entitled *Echoes*.

'10. Alexander Green has just accepted an appointment as assistant in the German Language and Literature at the University of Illinois. He received the degree of A. M. from Columbia University in 1911, and will take his Ph. D. in 1914. His dissertation, on "The Indo-germanic Dative of Agency" is being printed as one of the Columbia University Germanic Studies.

'11. Harold Flatto, Alfred Merryman and Edward F. Unger (Feb.), passed the bar examination last June. These were the only men of the class who took the examination.

'11. Edward F. Unger and Harold Flatto (Feb.), received their LL.B.'s from New York University in June.

'11. Marks Neidle (Feb.), received his Ph. D. in Physical Chemistry from Columbia University last June. He is now instructor in Chemistry and Physics at the University of Pittsburgh.

'11. Gabriel Green (June), received his Ph. D. in mathematics from Columbia last June. This is an unprecedented record, as the degree in this subject is very seldom gained and two years is the minimum time for any doctor's degree. Mr. Green's thesis was entitled "Projective Differential Geometry of Triple Systems of Surfaces."

'13. Horowitz (June), has a position in the Bureau of Sewers, Brooklyn; Hertzstein is secretary of the New York State Commission on Ventilation; James is laboratory assistant in the Bureau of Weights and Measures at Washington; Apisdorf is foreman on the new subway; Schiff and Schwarts are in business; Raphael and Stitt are at the Columbia Law School.

The following is a list of recent graduates of the College who have obtained positions as chemists:

J. J. Alexander, '11, Goodrich Rubber Co.; J. T. Blauer, '11, Wm. Garriques Co., Detroit, Mich.; Abr. Lusskin, '11, Toch Bros.; Isidor Miller, '11, Picatinny Arsenal, Dover, N. J.; Edw.

Schramm, '11, Dept. Public Works; Wm. Crozier, '11, Woods Hole Exper. Station; Harry Fuchs, '11, Lederle Laboratories; Benedict Gordon, '11, Rogers, Pyatt Shellac Co., Water street; Benj. Halpern, '11, Georgia Turpentine Co., (later Board of Health, of Chicago, Ill.); Israel Katz, '11, Sulzberger & Sons Co., Oklahoma; Pincus Rothberg, '12, U. S. Dept. Agric., Food Laby., N. Y. C.; Philip H. Groggins, '12, DuPont de Nemours Powder Co., Chester, Pa.; Barnet Cohen, '12, L. T. Haney, Cape Charles, Va.; Samuel Monash, '12, Tide Water Oil Co., Bayonne, N. J. (later Dept. Health, N. Y. C.); E. M. Frankel, E. S. Evening Night School, N. Y. (later Asst. Chem. Dermatol. Research Laby., Polyclinic Hosp., Phila., Pa.); A. V. Salamon, Asst. State Shellfish Inspector and Faculty Scholar Medical School of Columbia University; Israel J. Kligler, Asst. Municipal Health Dept., Amer. Mus. Natl. Hist.; John Sokoloff, '12, Investigation of Ventilation City Schools; A. D. St. John, Municipal Laby., N. Y. C.; E. J. Kelly, Municipal Laby., N. Y. C.; A. N. Kerner, Bureau Standards, Washington, D. C.; A. A. Singer, Mutual Chem. Co., Elizabeth, N. J.; W. J. Hammer, Asst. in Laby., Light-house Service, U. S. Govt.; H. Dubin, Asst. Chem., Research Laby., Physiol. Chem. Univ. P.; Alvin Schalkenstein, Dept. Health, N. Y. C.; Samuel Ginsburg, Dept. Agric., Washington, D. C.; Selig Hecht, Wallerstein Chem. Laboratories, Leonard Zoole, '12, Picatinny Arsenal, Dover, N. J.; E. M. Meyer, Dept. of Chemistry, Univ. of Pennsylvania; Simon Birnbaum, '13, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. R.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(The Editor disclaims responsibility for the views expressed in communications published in the *QUARTERLY*.)

To the Editor of the QUARTERLY:

May the writer venture to suggest to the alumni of the College that they urge upon the Board of Trustees the selection of a City College graduate as a successor to President Finley? A similar policy in other colleges has given Eliot and Lowell to Harvard, Wilson and Hibben to Princeton, Hadley to Yale, and Van Hise to Wisconsin. Surely there must be one alumnus of the College, who possesses the requisite qualities of educational leadership for the presidency. We fondly boast that our graduates have taken a leading place in the city's work—whether it be in business or law, in medicine or education. A City College graduate as president of the City College would crown the College's educational leadership, even as the College itself crowns the city's educational system.

Such a policy, it might be said, narrows the field from which to select candidates, thereby resulting in the evils of inbreeding. As a purely academic statement, the objection is perhaps valid—but when we consider the great number of graduates and their extensive experiences, the objection is more fancied than real. "New blood" may be invigorating; its alien character, however, often makes it a source of mischief and confusion. Whatever danger lurks in narrowing the field of candidates is obviated by the very great number of graduates from which a selection may be made.

A City College graduate as president would be a source of pride and satisfaction to the alumni; any other choice a matter of deep humiliation; for it would be tantamount to saying that none of the many sons of the College, has the requisite qualities of scholarship and education, successfully to direct the fortunes of the College.

ABRAHAM LONDON, '02.

OBITUARY.

Thomas Jefferson Grout, '53, was born in New York, July 4, 1832. His parents were Paul Grout of Petersham, Mass. and Eliza Snow of New York. Mr. Grout attended a private boarding school in Westchester County, and then Public School 4 in this city, from which he entered the Free Academy in the first class; and at the time of his decease was the oldest graduate of the College. He received both the A. B. and A. M. degrees.

In 1857 he married Hannah Elizabeth Truss, daughter of George and Elizabeth Truss. They had four children, Cornelia S., Edward P., who died in 1861, and Mrs. Eliza S. G. Higgins and Edward P. Grout.

For seven years Mr. Grout was a member of the Seventh Regiment, having joined in 1857, but he declined both the rank of Sergeant and of Lieutenant. At one time he studied for the ministry; at another time his fondness for mathematics and astronomy led him to study nautical astronomy with the view of joining an expedition to the North Pole. His chief interest, however, was in church activities; and for sixty-one years he was a member of the Washington Heights Baptist Church, in which he held the office of clerk for over fifty-four years, and was deacon thirty years. He assisted in compiling the history of the Stanton Street Baptist Church—now the Washington Heights Baptist Church. His serious and faithful religious nature often found him in the sick room or in the home of the unfortunate; and his benevolence made him always a friend to the needy, not letting his left hand know what his right hand had done. For nearly five years he had been afflicted with blindness, seeing only a little light at times with one eye. An attack of grippe hastened the claim of the infirmities of old age. Although he did not attend the alumni functions, yet he was present at the farewell alumni reception in the old College Chapel, and he joined his classmate, Professor Compton in closing the door after that final reunion.

Mr. Grout died at his home, 415 West 146th street, New York, last June. He is survived by his wife, who is blind, and by two children and nine grandchildren. (*This account of his life is based on the record prepared in 1911 by his daughter, Mrs. Edgar F. Higgins.*)

Arthur Malachi Lee, '62, A. B., A. M. LL. B. (C. U.) died June 30, 1913, at his residence, 942 St. Marks avenue, Brooklyn. He took the Fourth Silver Medal, Ward Hygiene Medal and also a prize in 1858; and several honors at Commencement. He was a member of Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity. In 1864 he was

graduated from Columbia Law School. Five years later he became Vice-Principal of Public School 22, of which he was later Principal. In 1881 he married Rosa Woelfler.

Dr. Richard Van Santvoord died at the Presbyterian Hospital on Wednesday, September 10. Funeral services were held at his residence, 10 West 122nd street, on Friday, September 12th. An obituary notice will appear in our next issue.

Alfred P. Merryman, February, 1911, died September 19, 1913. He had undergone a slight operation on his nose—it was not at all pressing—when a hemorrhage occurred, causing him to bleed to death. Funeral services took place on Sunday, September 21, and the body was interred at Bar Harbor, Me.

Merryman graduated in February, 1911. He thereupon entered Columbia Law School, completing successfully two years and two summer sessions. He expected to graduate in February next. He had just passed his bar examination last June, but was not as yet sworn in as an attorney. He had a splendid future, expecting to associate himself with Everett P. Wheeler, in whose office he had already worked. His classmates in the Columbia Law School say in their resolutions: "We have lost a comrade who endeared himself to us by his manliness and good fellowship, and who won our respect by his conscientious effort and untiring faithfulness to those studies in which we were all engaged."

MEMORIAL OF EDWIN SMITH, '71, WHO LEFT COLLEGE IN HIS JUNIOR YEAR.

Edwin Smith, Assistant, Coast and Geodetic Survey, died at his residence in Rockville, Maryland, on Sunday, December 1, 1912.

Born in New York on April 13, 1851, he entered the Survey from the College of the City of New York and from his entrance into the Bureau in 1870, evinced the aptitude for observation and research which in his forty years of service has linked his name with the most remarkable results credited to American Field Astronomy.

At the age of 23, he was selected for the distinguished honor of Chief of Party to observe the Transit of Venus, on Chatham Island; and again, in 1882, was sent to Auckland, N. Z., in the same important capacity. On his return from New Zealand, he completed a campaign for gravity determinations with the famous Kater pendulums of the Royal Society of England, occupying stations in Australia, the Malay States and Japan, closing his world encircling operations by determinations at the base sta-

tions in the United States. In 1903 this last work was fittingly supplemented by the personal share he took in the Coast and Geodetic Survey telegraphic longitude expeditions which, by observations at San Francisco, Honolulu, Guam and Manila, furnished the first longitude net that was completed about the earth.

When the International Geodetic Association decided on its comprehensive plan for the study of the variations of latitude, the first of the two stations located in the United States was placed under Mr. Smith's direction by the Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey; and by him the observatory at Gaithersburg, Md., was erected, its instrumental outfit was installed and the observatory work inaugurated.

His record is a list of successful activities in every branch of the operations of the Survey, except the Hydrographic, but his special work lay in the fields of Astronomy and Physics, including the Latitude, Longitude, Gravity and Magnetic work of the Bureau.

The keen interest he felt in the promotion of close fellowship among men for whom Literature, Art and Science offered the highest prizes in life made him active in the group of founders that organized the Cosmos Club of Washington.

He was gifted with an endurance for mental and physical labor that acknowledged no fatigue. With his fatal illness already in evidence, he persevered in and completed an astronomical campaign in the wilds of the Copper River, Alaska; and when after his return to Washington, he was apparently relieved by a serious operation in December, in the following March he was again in the field, resuming operations in Western Texas. The dread disease, however, was too firmly seated and a second time he was forced to place himself in the surgeon's hands, only to find that human skill was powerless to save him. The slow and inevitable advance of his painful illness could not overwhelm his spirit and his closing days afforded an uplifting example of Christian fortitude which, in his case, made his sick chamber a shrine for one of the noblest examples of courage that human nature can display.

He was a member of the Washington Philosophical Society, of the Astronomical and Astro-physical Society of America and was the author of various papers published in the Reports of the Superintendent.

He is survived by a widow, one daughter and five sons.

O. H. TITTMANN.

Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

BY-LAWS OF THE ASSOCIATE ALUMNI OF THE
COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
INCORPORATED.

INCORPORATED, MARCH 17, 1913.

ARTICLE I.

MEMBERSHIP.

Section 1—There shall be three classes of members—active, associate and honorary.

Section 2—All the members of the Unincorporated Association heretofore known as The Associate Alumni of the College of the City of New York, shall become and continue to be members of this Corporation as of their respective classes as of March 17, 1913, and shall continue to be such members, subject to the provisions of these By-Laws.

Section 3—Each graduate of the College of the City of New York shall, upon or after his graduation, become an active member by subscribing his name or causing the same to be subscribed to these By-Laws, or otherwise enrolling or causing himself to be enrolled as such member, in accordance with the provisions of

Section 4—All former students, members of graduate classes of the College of the City of New York, who shall not themselves have been graduated, may be elected to associate membership as the Board of Directors may prescribe.

Section 5—Members of the Board of Trustees and of the Faculty of the College of the City of New York, not eligible to active or associate membership, and other persons of distinction, may be elected to honorary membership, as the Board of Directors may prescribe.

Section 6—Associate and honorary members shall have all the privileges of membership, excepting those of voting, making nominations and holding office.

ARTICLE II.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Section 1—At the First Annual Meeting of the Corporation, there shall be elected thirty-six Directors, not more than two of whom shall be members of the same college class. The Directors so chosen shall divide themselves by lot or in such other manner as they may elect, into three equal classes. The members of one of said classes shall serve as such Directors for one year, the members of another of said classes shall serve as such Director for two years and the members of the third of such classes

shall serve as such Directors for three years from and after their said election.

At each Annual Meeting thereafter, there shall be elected twelve Directors to serve for the period of three years.

At no time shall more than two members from any college class hold the office of Director, and all Directors shall serve until their successors shall have been elected.

Section 2—Vacancies in the Board of Directors and in all elective offices and Committees may be filled by the Board by appointment to hold until the next annual election.

Section 3—The Directors shall meet as they shall prescribe, and the Board shall have power to do and perform all acts to further the several objects for which the Corporation has been formed, and shall have power to constitute an Executive Committee, as well as all other Standing Committees, not otherwise provided for by these By-Laws, with such powers and duties as may be prescribed.

Section 4—A Regular Meeting of the Board of Directors shall be held not less than one week prior to the date of the Annual Meeting of the Corporation, for the purpose of preparing reports and such other business as shall appertain to the Annual Meeting.

Section 5—At the request in writing of not less than five Directors of the Corporation the President shall call Special Meetings of the Board of Directors for the purpose of transacting the business specified in such request.

Section 6—The Directors may, by Resolution, from time to time fix the number, not less than seven, which shall constitute a quorum at their Meetings.

ARTICLE III.

OFFICERS.

Section 1—The officers of the Corporation shall be a President, three Vice-Presidents to be known as First Vice-President, Second Vice-President and Third Vice-President, respectively, a Treasurer, a Secretary, a Historian and an Associate Historian.

Section 2—The officers shall be elected from the Directors by ballot at the Annual Meetings of the Corporation, excepting that the Historian and Associate Historian need not be Directors of the Corporation.

Section 3—The President shall preside at the Meetings of the Corporation and of the Board of Directors. In the event of the absence, disability or death of the President, the Vice-Presidents, in the order of official rank, shall act as President with all powers of the President.

Section 4—The Secretary shall keep the Minutes of the Corporation and of the Board of Directors and the roll of members.

and shall be the custodian of the seal and the records of the Corporation, send out notices of all Meetings and perform all other duties properly pertaining to his office.

Section 5—The Treasurer shall receive and deposit all moneys in the name of the Corporation, in Banks designated by the Directors. He shall make a report in writing of his receipts and payments at each business Meeting of the Directors and an Annual Report in writing to the Corporation at its Annual Meeting and whenever called upon by the Corporation or the Directors. He shall furnish a Bond for the faithful performance of his duties.

Section 6—At each Annual Meeting there shall be elected an Auditing Committee of three, whose duty it shall be to audit the accounts of the Treasurer and report thereon as required by the Board of Directors and at the Annual Meetings of the Corporation.

Section 7—The Board of Directors or the Executive Committee may from time to time appoint an Assistant Treasurer to act in conjunction with the Treasurer or in his stead, in case of his absence or disability.

Section 8—No payments shall be made excepting by cheque to be signed by the Treasurer or Assistant Treasurer and countersigned by the President or Acting President of the Corporation.

ARTICLE IV.

MEETINGS.

Section 1—The Annual Meeting of the Corporation shall be held on the second Saturday in November of each year, on not less than two weeks' notice by mail to each member. The following shall be the order of business:

1. Reading of Minutes of Preceding Meeting.
2. Report of Directors.
3. Report of Treasurer.
4. Elections of Directors, Officers and Standing Committees.
5. Reports of Standing Committees.
6. Reports of Special Committees.
7. Unfinished Business.
8. Miscellaneous Business.

This order may be changed by a majority vote of the members present.

Section 2—Special Meetings of the Corporation shall be called by the President on resolution of the Board of Directors or on the written request of not less than twenty-five active members of the Corporation, taken from at least five college classes, stating the object, which also must be stated in the notice of such

Meeting; and no business shall be transacted at such Special Meeting except at set forth in the notice.

Section 3—At all Annual or Special Meetings of the Corporation, fifty active members shall constitute a quorum and in case a quorum shall not be present at any such meeting it may be adjourned by those present to a future date, of which notice shall be given to members by the Secretary.

Section 4—The usual parliamentary rules shall govern the Meetings of the Corporation, unless otherwise provided by these By-Laws.

ARTICLE V.

ELECTIONS.

Section 1—At each Annual Meeting of the Corporation, a Nominating Committee of fifteen shall be elected by ballot. Each member of the Corporation shall be permitted to vote for eight members of such Committee only, and the fifteen persons having the highest number of votes shall be such Committee. The Committee so chosen shall nominate candidates for Directors, Officers and Committee to be elected at the next Annual Meeting, a list of which shall be sent with the notice of such meeting.

Section 2—Within thirty days after their election, the Nominating Committee shall organize by the selection of a Chairman and a Secretary, and shall report their organization to the Secretary of the Corporation.

Section 3—Any ten active members of the Corporation of at least three college classes may propose in writing over their own signatures, addressed to the Secretary, the names of candidates for any or all of the offices or Committees to be voted upon at any Annual Meeting, and nominations so made shall be sent to the Secretary in time to enable him to communicate the same to the Board of Directors not later than the 10th day of October in each year. The names of such candidates shall be printed on the same ticket with those of the candidates of the Committee on Nominations, but in a separate column, and under the designation of the respective offices for which they have been severally named and designated. The name of no candidate, however nominated, shall be duplicated on said ticket as a candidate for the same office.

Section 4—At each Annual Meeting there shall be elected three Inspectors of Election, who shall hold office for one year or until their successors shall have been elected.

Section 5—All elections to be held pursuant to these By-Laws, shall be determined by plurality vote.

ARTICLE VI.

DUES.

Section 1—Yearly dues shall be Two Dollars, payable by each active and associate members on or before the 1st day of June in each year. The Secretary shall not be required to send notices of any kind to members who remain in arrears two years after having been notified thereof by the Treasurer.

Section 2—On or before May 1st, the Treasurer shall mail to each active and associate member a notice stating the amount of his dues and his arrears, if any, subsequent to the adoption thereof, and requesting payment.

Section 3—Any member who has been in good standing ten years, including his membership in the former Associate Alumni of the College of the City of New York, may commute all future dues and become a life member on payment of Twenty-five Dollars.

Section 4—This Article shall be printed on all bills sent out.

ARTICLE VII.

AMENDMENTS.

Amendments to these By-Laws may be proposed to any Annual or Special Meeting by resolution of the Board of Directors or in writing by any ten active members, who shall send such proposed amendments to the Secretary for submission to the Board of Directors at least six weeks before the meeting of the Corporation at which the same are to be acted upon. It shall be the duty of the Board to consider all amendments proposed by members and to report its opinion thereon to the Corporation. Notices of meeting at which such amendments are to be considered, shall embody the same. The consent of two-thirds of the members present and voting at such Annual or Special Meeting shall be required to adopt amendments.

COPY OF THE CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION
OF THE ASSOCIATE ALUMNI OF THE COLLEGE
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, INCORPORATED.

We, the undersigned, being of full age, citizens of the United States and of the State of New York, and each of us being a graduate of the College of the City of New York, desiring to form an incorporated association, pursuant to law, do hereby execute and acknowledge this certificate.

FIRST: The name by which such corporation shall be known is THE ASSOCIATE ALUMNI OF THE COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, INCORPORATED.

SECOND: The object of the formation of such corporation is to secure the benefits of Article 15th of the Membership Corporation Law, and the acts amendatory thereof.

THIRD: The affairs of said corporation shall be governed by a Board of Directors, thirty-six in number, for whose classification the By-Laws may provide; and the names of the Directors who shall act until the first annual meeting of the Alumni of said College, after the filing of this certificate, and until their successors are chosen, are as follows:

| | | | |
|--------------------------|-----|--------------------------|-----|
| Louis P. Bach | '85 | Lee Kohns | '84 |
| John S. Battell..... | '73 | Henry G. Kost | '80 |
| Robert C. Birkhahn..... | '01 | Edward Lauterbach | '64 |
| Lewis S. Burchard..... | '77 | Charles E. Lydecker..... | '71 |
| William J. Campbell..... | '78 | Gabriel R. Mason..... | '03 |
| Thomas W. Churchill.... | '82 | Julius M. Mayer..... | '84 |
| Gilbert H. Crawford..... | '68 | George W. McDowell..... | '82 |
| Vernon M. Davis | '76 | Theodore F. Miller..... | '69 |
| Charles A. Downer..... | '86 | Charles Murray | '84 |
| William Fox | '84 | Bernard Naumberg | '94 |
| Julius J. Frank..... | '71 | William M. K. Olcott.... | '81 |
| William T. Gibb..... | '83 | Frederick M. Pedersen .. | '89 |
| Abraham Goldfarb | '00 | Sigmund Pollitzer | '79 |
| I. Edwin Goldwasser.... | '97 | John S. Roberts..... | '95 |
| Howard C. Green..... | '02 | Louis Scheuer | '91 |
| Leon Huhner | '90 | John R. Sim..... | '68 |
| Robert N. Kenyon..... | '81 | Edgar T. Weed..... | '77 |
| John M. Knox..... | '68 | Joseph S. Wood..... | '60 |

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we have hereunto set our hands in duplicate this 30th day of December, one thousand nine hundred and twelve.

JULIUS J. FRANK,
GILBERT H. CRAWFORD,
CHARLES E. LYDECKER,
LOUIS SCHEUER,
ADOLPH WERNER,
FITZ GERALD TISDALL,
HENRY S. CARR,
ALFRED G. COMPTON,
JULIUS M. MAYER,
J. HAMPDEN DOUGHERTY,
LEWIS S. BURCHARD,
EDWARD M. COLIE,
VERNON M. DAVIS,

R. R. BOWKER,
J. SEAVER PAGE,
ALRICK H. MAN,
E. FRANCIS HYDE,
EVERETT P. WHEELER,
ROBERT C. BIRKHAHN
ROBERT ABBE,
JOHN HARDY,
W. M. K. OLCOTT,
JAMES W. HYDE,
ROBERT N. KENYON,
CHARLES MURRAY,
HENRY M. LEIPZIGER,

The City College Quarterly

Founded by

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PRESIDENT FINLEY AND THE FACULTY

THE PAST TEN YEARS.

On the retirement of President Finley, after ten years of service, it seems appropriate that the *QUARTERLY* should give an account of the changes, many of them of far-reaching importance, which the College has undergone during his administration. In bringing about these changes the Board of Trustees, the Faculty, the Alumni, the Undergraduates, all have had their part, but the President has naturally been the guiding spirit, and it has been largely owing to his readiness and ingenuity in inventing expedients that many difficulties have been overcome and many arduous tasks brought to successful completion. The fact that so many intricate problems lurk in the immediate future vastly increases our regret at his departure.

Dr. Finley was elected President by unanimous vote of the Board of Trustees on April 20, 1903, and he entered upon his duties the first of the following September. The college at that time accommodated, in the old buildings on Twenty-third and Twenty-second streets and in the Beach and Cass buildings, leased for school purposes, 2,657 students, of whom 667 were in the four collegiate classes. The registration this fall is 3,588, of whom 1,232 (including 29 special students), are in the collegiate classes. The appropriation for 1904 was \$299,362; for 1914 it is \$684,963, which includes the evening and extension courses.

This enormous growth had been foreseen and provided for by the Board of Trustees in their plans for our new buildings.* In fact, the amplitude, the cost and the

* During the first half of the ten years under consideration the Board of Trustees was largely occupied with reports upon the progress of the buildings and with matters arising in this connection. Modifications of considerable importance were from time to time made in the plans. In 1903 the plot on Amsterdam avenue, extending from 139th to 140th streets, was secured and the tenements standing there-

magnificence of these buildings have, to a certain extent, imposed conditions which that growth was obliged to fulfill, and there was a symbolical appropriateness in uniting, on September 29, 1903, the ceremonies of laying the cornerstone of the main building with the ceremonies of the installation of President Finley. The occasion was indeed memorable; Carnegie Hall, in the morning packed with an attentive audience, the stage crowded with distinguished guests, oratory from university presidents of the first rank, as well as from our own family, ex-President Cleveland at his best in happy speech; the bleak Acropolis in the afternoon, where the Mayor of the City and the Governor of the State gave the seal of official sanction to a new era for the College, a new era made possible by a new habitation and to be initiated by a new President.

These ceremonies indicated a new policy, a policy which was to find a more permanent expression in the buildings themselves—most notably in the Great Hall—and in the coming expansion of academic activities. This policy was based upon the thought that, if the College was to accomplish its proper function in the city, it must have sufficient prestige, it must attract the eyes of all citizens and become an object of pride and perhaps even of affection. In developing these ideas President Finley has more than equaled expectations. The prominence he at once attained in the social and intellectual life of the city and in the academic life of the country, was even carried abroad, when, in 1910-11, he represented the United States as

on were torn down. In 1907 the President's house, 141st street and Convent avenue, was acquired. In this same year the business administration of the College was put in the hands of a Curator, to which position Robert V. Davis, Jr., was appointed June 17th. The changes in the personnel of the Board are matters of public record. At the time of President Finley's election, Edward Lauterbach, '64, was chairman, his predecessor having been Miles O'Brien. Resigning March 1, 1904, to become a Regent of the State of New York, he was succeeded by Edward M. Shepard, '69, who remained chairman till his death. Mr. Miller and Mr. Bellamy, the present chairman, complete the list.

lecturer at the Sorbonne, being honored thereafter with the cross of the Legion of Honor and being designated to receive the bust of France, which that nation placed on the shores of Lake Champlain. Meanwhile he lost no opportunity of attracting to our Acropolis guests as many and as distinguished as occasion allowed.

For some time, however, the College was confined to its old quarters, but even there, in the now dingy chapel, the students were occasionally assembled to listen to addresses by prominent men, notable among whom was Mr. Bryce, and the first celebration of Founders' Day was held here on May 7, 1906. It was not until the fall of 1907 that the collegiate classes moved to the hill, although parts of the unfinished structures had for two years before been inhabited by shivering sub-freshmen. On September 27, 1907, for the first time, the students assembled in the Great Hall to take possession of their new home. At that assembly all stood, for seats had not yet been provided for the weary.

On May 14, 1908, the Great Hall was the chief scene of the spectacular dedication of the new buildings. Most distinguished was the assemblage and most eminent the orators, including Bryce, Choate, Eliot, Hughes, McClellan, Strauss and Mark Twain. Since that time the Hall has been in frequent use. Among the non-academic gatherings, the most important was the Cleveland Memorial, held March 18, 1909, at which President Taft was present and Mayor McClellan, Senator Root, Judge Gray, W. B. Hornblower, Rev. Daniel Quinn and Governor Hughes delivered addresses. Not less impressive was the great memorial service in honor of Edward M. Shepard, to whom this beautiful structure may be considered in some sort a monument. Here, too, the students have often gathered at noonday to discuss collegiate activities or to listen to well-known guests of the College. The voices of General Leonard Wood, Andrew Carnegie, Richard Watson Gilder, President Hibben, Henry Van Dyke, H. W. Mabie, and

many others, including leading members of our own alumni, have pleased and edified thousands of students here gathered, who have responded with vociferous and well-practised cheers. Here each class has unveiled its numeral lights; here, since 1909, President Finley has delivered, with two exceptions, the Baccalaureate address to the graduating class, and here the Commencement exercises have been held.

At first the accoustic properties of the Hall were distressingly defective, but during the summer of 1912 this defect was remedied, and since then the gatherings have been much more satisfactory. Even the Elizabethan play, which has come to be an annual function, can be enjoyed in this vast auditorium. Far better adapted, however, for oratory, it has been the scene of several very notable receptions. First came that to Ambassador Jusserand, November 24, 1909; then that to Ambassador Count von Bernstorff, December 20th of the same year. On May 11, 1911, Ambassador Jusserand came again for French Day, on December 11th the Western Governors were received; but these student assemblies reached their climax the next year, for on November 16, 1912, Dr. Alexis Carrell, to whom had just been awarded the Nobel Prize, was received by the College, together with President Taft, Ambassador Jusserand and the generous donor of the stadium, Mr. Lewisohn. Shortly afterward there was held a reception to Captain Amundsen and Sir Ernest Shackleton, and a month later, one to Henri Bergson, the French philosopher. The students have thus seen and heard many leaders in human affairs and the Great Hall has been used, as Mr. Shepard intended, as a place in which distinguished visitors to our city should be greeted.

More generally popular has been the use of this auditorium for the Organ Recitals, which since February 11, 1908, have been given every Sunday and Wednesday afternoon during term time by Professor Baldwin. These concerts have attracted thousands of citizens to the College

buildings and thus made the institution familiar in a multitude of homes.

In the same direction have worked the many meetings of learned and artistic societies, which have from time to time been held in the College buildings. The first of these was that of the Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools of the Middle States and Maryland, held in November, 1907, at which Woodrow Wilson delivered the Presidential address. Since then mathematicians, chemists, historians, elocutionists, hygienists, educationists and others have discussed their problems in our rooms and carried away favorable impressions of our equipment. The Modern Language Association of America occupied our Main Buildings during the Christmas holidays in 1910 and among the other large gatherings have been the meetings of the American Chemical Society, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the Eighth International Congress of Applied Chemistry.

The Lincoln Corridor, moreover, has frequently served for exhibitions, which have attracted many visitors. It was for this purpose, indeed, that it was made so spacious in the architect's plans. The budget exhibit proved both popular and instructive, as did also, among others, the exhibits of Mental Diseases, Defective School Children and High School Drawings. Perhaps the most artistic show was the beautiful Wanamaker collection of photographs representing the life of the Indians in the West.

The Faculty of ten years ago is hardly recognizable in the Faculty of to-day, which consists of fifty-three members, in addition to the President. To the twelve professors, who constituted this body in the older days, there was added in the spring of 1897 a group of assistant professors, and others were subsequently appointed. In 1905 all these assistant professors were made associate professors, a new grade then established, and since that date many new men have been appointed to each of these ranks with a seat in the Faculty. Three new departments have

also been created. Of the full professors who held chairs when President Finley came, only five remain. The first to take advantage of the pension law of 1902 were President Webb (December 1), and Professor Doremus (November 30); shortly after, however, Professor Woolf resigned (January 1, 1903), and at the beginning of the new President's administration Professor Mason also retired (September 1). Exactly one year later Professor Fabregou laid down his task. Thus the chairs of Art, Chemistry, French and Mathematics were vacant at the very beginning. They were filled by the appointment of Professors Dielman (September 16, 1903), Baskerville, Downer (September 1, 1904), and Sim (December 19, 1904). In 1908 the College lost by death Professors Stratford and McNulty. Their places were filled by Professor Sickles (November 16, 1909), who had been during the interim acting head of the Department of Natural History, and Professor Overstreet (January 1, 1911), who took charge of the Department of Philosophy, which had been conducted for over two years by Professor Hibben, now President of Princeton.

Meanwhile new departments had been established. The Gymnasium required a director. To this position Dr. Storey was appointed (September 1, 1906), as Associate Professor of Physical Instruction and Hygiene. He was made full professor September 1, 1910. The other new departments were carved from the old Department of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy. First (September 27, 1906), a Department of Education was created under Associate Professor Duggan, and then (September 1, 1907), a Department of Political Science under Associate Professor Clark. Both men were subsequently made full professors, Professor Clark on September 1, 1910, and Professor Duggan on May 1, 1911. The Professor of Education is also Director of Extension Courses and of the Evening Session. Two other new departments still remain under associate professors, that of Public Speaking,

established before President Finley's advent, and that of Music, established February 25, 1907, and involving the control of the organ in the Great Hall.

Professor Compton retired September 1, 1911. The chair of Physics is still vacant.

The inauguration of new departments necessitated modifications in the course of study, but a far more important factor in these changes has been the necessity of adapting the curriculum to present conditions. The older graduate, who came to chapel at nine to hear orations and declamations, who then had four consecutive hours of recitations and left the building for home at half past one, cannot but be surprised when he sees students coming and going at all hours in conformity with a complicated schedule, which is not the same for any two days in the week. Chapel exercises were abandoned even under President Webb, because the old building was considered unsafe for large daily assemblies. When we came to our new home there could be no thought of reviving them. The students now gather in the Great Hall from time to time during the noon hour for special occasions, and there is no compulsory attendance. The curriculum imposes a schedule which cannot be regular day by day. The new Board of Trustees, soon after taking office, formed a course of study, which was in effect when President Finley came, but this was found inadequate to growing needs. During the year 1906 the Faculty, through committees and in general meetings, worked constantly upon this subject, and finally adopted a plan, which was approved by the Board and put in operation in September of that year. But this plan also was not satisfactory, and the subject was again taken up in 1911. Owing to the President's absence in Europe, slight progress was made, but in June a committee was appointed, which sat throughout the ensuing winter and reported March 14, 1912. The curriculum recommended by this committee, with modifications by the Faculty and the Board, was put in operation September, 1913, and is

the present curriculum of the College. No description of it is needed here, as a full account of it was given in a recent number of the *QUARTERLY*. Suffice it to say that the principle upon which it is founded is that two collegiate years should be devoted to a fixed course in fundamental subjects, and two years to electives so combined as to require specialization. Each subject counts a certain number of credits per term, of which one hundred and twenty-eight are demanded for graduation.

In order to keep the mass of records required by this system, to administer it in its details, and to guide, supervise and control the students, the office of Dean of the Faculty was established February 25, 1909, and Professor Brownson was appointed to the position. He is assisted by a Committee on Course and Standing, to which the Faculty has delegated extensive powers, since the larger body can not deliberate upon all the numerous cases which arise. At the same time the discipline of the College is in the hands of an Executive Council (established 1907) which deals with all serious infractions of the rules and gross breaches of propriety. Lateness and absence, formerly assigned to this Council, are now attended to by the Dean. But discipline is not what it used to be. One of President Finley's first executive acts was the abolition of demerits and the section-book, an act which at once changed the atmosphere of the College by making the students more manly and self-reliant. Petty repression is no longer needed and demerits are as antiquated as the rod.

The capacity for self-government has been shown in the proceedings of the Student Council, established shortly after the occupation of the new buildings. Almost all the relations of the students with each other are regulated by this body, and it occasionally makes recommendations to the Faculty. On the other hand, the relations of undergraduates with other colleges and with the outside world are very largely supervised by instructors. All athletic contests, for example, must be sanctioned by a

Faculty Committee, and the students themselves have asked aid in publishing the *Microcosm* and in producing class and varsity plays. Debates with other colleges, too, have been in charge of the Professor of Public Speaking. There is, moreover, a committee of advisers to the freshman class and one on hygiene and sanitation. An employment bureau has for two years past aided those in search of self-supporting work. The relations, indeed, between students and instructors are of a most friendly nature. The President always receives the incoming freshman class, and often the graduating class, the seniors generally receive the Faculty, and professors and instructors take an active part in most of the literary, scientific and religious societies, which are so helpful a part of college life.

In the academic development of the College, two very important innovations remain to be mentioned, the Extension Courses for Teachers in the Public Schools and the Evening Sessions. The first of these was proposed to the Board by President Finley April 20, 1908; the project was voted September 30 of the same year, and immediately put in operation. The success was instant and it has been continuous, there being now over three thousand teachers pursuing these courses. The Evening Session was longer under consideration. It was before a joint committee of Faculty and Board early in 1907, the committee reported December 20, there followed considerable discussion in both bodies, and the final vote establishing evening courses was taken in the Board April 29, 1909. Some two hundred students began their night work the following September, the numbers rapidly increased and new subjects were added, until there are now 863 students pursuing forty-four distinct courses. The work is in charge of a Director, who is the Professor of Education, an Assistant Director and a Faculty Committee on Course and Standing.

The number of new courses established in the Col-

lege has kept pace both with its growth and with modern developments. These courses can not be here enumerated, but a glance at the *Annual Register* will show their multitude and their character. In addition many experts from the professional world have given the students the advantage of their knowledge and experience in lectures.

In 1909 French, Spanish and Italian were joined in the Department of Romance Languages, Descriptive Geometry and Drawing was re-named Art, and Moral and Intellectual Philosophy was simplified to Philosophy. More recently Physical Instruction and Hygiene has, in turn, become Hygiene and nothing more. As early as 1908, moreover, the Preparatory Department was officially named the Academic Department, though its most common designation is Townsend Harris Hall. Its semi-annual commencements, held since 1906, always crowd the auditorium with an enthusiastic audience. In this connection be it said that the curriculum of this school has been successively modified, until it now agrees in all respects, excepting the number of years, with the requirements of the Regents, many of whose examinations have been passed by our boys with exceptionally gratifying results.

While on the subject of names it may be recorded that, on ex-President Webb's visit to the College in 1909, the central Tower Room was named the General Webb Room, the southern room commemorates President Webster, the entrance hall has been called the Lincoln Corridor, and the library and lecture room in the Chemistry building are the Gibbs Library and the Doremus Lecture Theatre. The four gates of the campus are, in order, commencing at the south, named Washington, Hudson, Hamilton and Stuyvesant.

Pleasant relations with the city high schools have been assiduously cultivated. While the requirements of the different courses have been rigorously adhered to, every proper concession has been made to variety of prepara-

tion by providing special classes with college credit for those behind in fundamental subjects, who yet present the full number of entrance counts. A High School Committee has also visited the schools, the principals have been received at the College, and in 1910 High School Day was instituted and the college buildings have since regularly been shown, with suitable ceremonies, to prospective students from these institutions. The result has been that a larger number of students now enter the freshman class from the high schools than from Townsend Harris Hall.

The fact that pupils graduate from our public schools, elementary and secondary, in February, as well as in June, has led to half year classes at the College. The first February Commencement was held February 3, 1910, since when we have had a double graduating class every year. Almost all the prizes, therefore, have been duplicated. Moreover, owing to the variety of courses, the honor system has been changed. No longer are there inevitably six honor men at the head of each class, but those having an average of ninety per cent. or over receive the degree *Summa cum laude* and those having between eighty-five and ninety, *Cum laude*. Honorable mention is also made at graduation of those students who have excelled in an assigned amount of work in any individual department.

In former days the College received occasional gifts, chiefly for the foundation of prizes, though our library fund was also derived from this source. Since settling upon the hill, however, the gifts have been much larger and much more numerous. In 1908 General Tremain gave \$5,000, the income of which was to provide two annual prizes for essays on the Civil War, and by his will he left a large sum to the Alumni Association for the Students' Aid Fund. Mr. Steers has also established a prize for excellence in the Department of Art. The Historical Museum, planned by Professor Johnston, has been entirely supported by gifts from the Alumni and from a

few others; the bronze tablet here was set up by the Sons of the Revolution. Many classes have added to the decorations of the buildings; notably '86, a fine piece of tapestry in the Great Hall (1908); '79, banners in the Great Hall (1908); '78, windows in the Faculty Room (1910). Groups of alumni have also presented several portraits of the older professors and Mr. Gutzon Borglum (1908) gave the colossal head of Lincoln, which adorns the Corridor. But the chief form taken by these gifts has been the establishment of departmental libraries. In 1907 James R. Steers, '53, gave \$10,000, the interest of which was to be used for the acquisition of scientific books, but the first actual library was procured for the Departments of Mathematics and Physics. Professor Compton started to raise among the alumni the sum of \$5,000 for the purchase of the library of Simon Newcomb, when John Claflin, '69, gave the entire amount and afterwards paid for the cataloguing of the collection (1909). The next year Mr. Adolph Lewisohn gave \$1,000 for a German library, Mr. Jacob H. Schiff \$2,000 for historical books, the class of '85 \$2,000 for books in Romance languages and James R. Steers, '53, \$3,500 for the purchase of the chemical library of Professor Wolf of Delaware College. The next year Mr. Steers added \$5,000 for the Walcott Gibbs Library, as it was now called, and \$2,200 for cataloguing, while Mr. Felix Warburg gave \$2,500 for technical periodicals for the Department of Natural History. In 1912 Bernard M. Baruch, '89, gave \$500 for the library of the English Department, which had previously possessed a small collection of books, chiefly the gift of Ernest N. Perrin, '79. Many of the departments are thus equipped with excellent working libraries, which are of great usefulness, both to teachers and students. Meanwhile Trustee Kohn's extensive plans for the main library are before the alumni and the responsibility for the success of the scheme rests upon them.

The latest gift from a class has been one of \$10,000 from '72 for the purpose of endowing courses of lectures in the Great Hall. But the largest donation from any private source has been that of Mr. Adolph Lewisohn, \$200,000 for the erection of the Stadium. The student of the future will have reason to be proud, not only of what the city has done for him, but of what individual citizens and alumni have donated out of their private means for his advantage; and let us hope that he will be also grateful and ready in his turn to give.

Many of the alumni look back more or less regretfully upon the older days; and assuredly, whatever pleasure we may take in contemplating recent progress we cannot but believe that the best features of the training then given can never become antiquated. Nevertheless, movement is essential in the life of an institution of learning. The present is here, and its problems must be met. Numerous projects now under consideration are bound still further to modify conditions in the immediate future. The historic continuity of our corporate life, however, has never been broken, or even wrenched. Alma Mater is not so intimate, perhaps, as she once was, but in this regard she has simply expanded with the city that nourishes her. Her features are not the same we contemplated ten years ago, but her heart is unchanged. Those who come to her, students and instructors alike, are moulded into her image by some influence which defies analysis. The constituent elements may submit to countless modifications, but, after all, She persists, a substance and a spirit, and looks forward with untroubled eyes to the future.

THE FINLEY DINNER.

On the evening of Saturday, November 15, nearly five hundred graduates and friends of the College sat down in the Great Ball Room of the Hotel Astor at the "Decennial and Farewell Dinner of the Associate Alumni of the College of the City of New York to President John Huston Finley, LL. D." At the dais were seated Charles B. Alexander, Chairman Bellamy, President Burchard, Thomas W. Churchill, President Cromwell, Abram I. Elkus, President Finley, Professor Jenks, Rev. Robert H. S. J. Johnston, Adolph Lewisohn, Chester B. Lord, President McAneny, St. Clair McKelway, Rev. Robert Mackenzie, President Marks, President Mathewson, Pliny S. Sexton, Andrew J. Shipman, Trustee Tuttle, Professor Werner and District Attorney Charles S. Whitman. At the tables on the floor there was a hardly less varied assemblage, although naturally the graduates of the College predominated. In the boxes, at the close of the carnal part of the banquet, appeared a large number of ladies, who thus manifested their interest in the College itself and in its retiring President.

The program contained, in addition to the usual matter, the letter of invitation addressed to President Finley and his reply. Another letter, which is printed below, was signed by all in attendance, and presented later in the evening. An excellent portrait of the guest of honor was distributed during the proceedings, and the cover of the ice cream box was a copy of the College seal.

Many letters of regret had been received by the committee, but only one was read, that from Ambassador Jusserand:

"My regret is extreme to be unable to be present and to be detained here by unavoidable obligations. I should have considered it a privilege to join those who will address on the 15th the admirable President you are

going to lose. His beneficial influence will, of course, be felt throughout the city and state in his new position, and redound to the advantage of the College, which he will not cease to love, and which will never cease to belove him. But having myself a very peculiar feeling for that Institution, where learning is imparted to all in such a generous and truly democratic spirit, I feel deeply with you, and while I sincerely congratulate President Finley upon his being ever honored for greater and greater tasks, I cannot restrain a feeling of sadness at the thought of your loss. All prosperity to President Finley in the fulfilling of all his tasks!"

Cheering was frequent during the speaking, and the oratory was interspersed with songs from "the hymn-book," as the chairman called it, most of which, while anonymous in appearance, are popularly attributed to one Burchard. The banquet was initiated with an Invocation by Rev. Daniel Hoffman Martin, '81, and Grace by Rev. by Rev. Joseph Anderson, '54, and concluded with a Benediction by Rev. Samuel Schulman, '85.

In his introductory remarks, Mr. Burchard referred to the banquet as a commencement in which the College of the City of New York sent forth a class consisting of a single graduate, of whom, like the lioness of Aesop's fable, it might say "One, but a lion." In greeting the guests of the evening who were not graduates of the College, the toastmaster referred to the function of the institution in the civic life of New York City, quoting some serious words of Mr. Shepard, emphasizing the Ephebic Oath taken by recent graduating classes, and comparing the number of City College boys who were candidates in the recent municipal election with the numbers from other colleges. They were not all successful, but, he added, "as in our undergraduate days, we are proud to say that we have some good *Marks** to our

* Mr. Marcus M. Marks, '77, recently elected President of the Borough of Manhattan, was seated near Mr. Burchard.

credit." After a few words to the Alumni, Mr. Burchard addressed the ladies in the boxes, and called particularly for a toast to "the one who for ten years has been the only rival of Alma Mater in the love and devotion of John Finley" and to her "who, from her proud and beautiful girlhood up to this very night has been cherished in the hearts of all Americans as the fine, consummate flower of American womanhood, the gracious and constant friend of the College, whose gentle hand it was that dedicated and first struck our College bell." (A rising toast was given to Mrs. Finley and Mrs. Preston).

In addressing President Finley, Mr. Burchard quoted from the College Book, *Memories of Sixty Years*, Dr. Finley's summation of the functions of our College as being "to teach men the truth, to teach them how to tell it, and then develop in them the desire always to speak it; because there are many men who cannot tell the truth for one at least of three reasons—either they do not know it, or, knowing it, do not wish to tell it, or knowing it, and wishing to tell it, know not how. So I have written under our old fine motto another, *Vir, Veritas, Vox*—the man, the truth, and the voice to speak it." The men and the truth were here, said the speaker, but the adequate voice was lacking. Mr. James R. Steers, '53, "a benefactor of the College, Compton's classmate and lifelong friend, just returned from eating the lotus on the banks of the Nile," was then called upon to salute President Finley. Immediately afterwards was presented "the veriest babe of the Alumni, our youngest brother, born or initiated into the family only last Saturday night, the sole member of the Class of November, 1913, the first Honorary Member of the Alumni chosen from outside of the College walls, Mr. Adolph Lewisohn."

After speaking of President Finley's work for the College and for all beneficent and righteous causes, Mr. Burchard concluded: "We of the College, regretting our loss, proudly and sadly, release you to the greater good

of the greater number; and these other citizens of Manhattan contribute you to the State, of which the city is but a part, as a valued gift. Both bodies of us join in a united and heartfelt wish that the same resourcefulness and virility and warmth of heart and courage that have wrought so mightily for us and among us, may achieve yet higher and richer success in every duty that you may be called upon to perform. We have assembled to say, good President and good citizen, hail and farewell. Come back to us when you will, and, as ten years ago, be assured of the welcome of New York."

Mr. Frederick P. Bellamy, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, spoke as follows:

At times when Dr. Finley is in a reminiscent mood, he speaks enthusiastically of that period of his prehistoric past when, for a brief time, as a "horny handed son of toil," he drove the plow, with his Plato at the handle, through the Virgin Soil of a Western Prairie.

Although, of course, I am far too young to be able to claim acquaintance with him in those early days I am glad to remember that, after his own experience had proved that for him "the pen was mightier than the plow," and while in 1902 he was teaching the young Princeton Tigers the beauties of their mother tongue, I had the honor of first calling the attention of our Board of Trustees to the consideration of his name for the then vacancy in our College Presidency.

That suggestion was at once favorably considered by a Committee, of which that distinguished member of our Board, the late Edward M. Shepard, was Chairman—and Dr. Finley's unanimous election followed shortly afterwards. It is indeed the irony of fate that we may not hear Shepard's eloquent voice to-night in expression of his appreciation of our departing President, whom he loved so well. But Shepard and Miller, who were then most active in the Board of Trustees, have gone on into the great unknown, and only two now remain of those who took part in Dr. Finley's election, but we call you, the Alumni, here to-night to witness that the wisdom of our choice, ten years ago, has stood the test of time.

It was a good omen that, in June, 1903, Dr. Finley's

inauguration was coincident with the laying of the foundation of our new buildings, and that both events were celebrated together at a banquet given by this Alumni Association. The new buildings and the new President have grown together in harmony, into the perfection which the whole city gladly recognizes to-day, and the ten years of Dr. Finley's incumbency have seen by far the greatest development that the College has ever known in any like period of the whole sixty-six years of its existence.

Broad-minded, enthusiastic and optimistic, persistent and at the same time tactful to a degree unusual among persistent men, he has efficiently and tirelessly worked with our Board of Trustees to blaze a path along the untrodden regions of extension and evening courses, with a result which already is recognized as significantly increasing the usefulness of this College of the people.

We must not forget, too, that this, the last year of Dr. Finley's service, has been marked by the great gift of the Stadium, and by the promise of a School of Commerce and a new Library Building.

We, of the Board of Trustees, who best know what President Finley's work here has been, bid him God speed, well knowing that, if he grows in popular favor in the future as he has during the past ten years, his accomplishments in educational work need be only limited by his own ambitions, or he may, if he will, follow the distinguished ex-President of his beloved Princeton into some national field of usefulness.

Dr. Finley, on behalf of the Trustees of the College, let me again offer you our congratulations upon the new honors which have come to you. As you have so faithfully served our City in its College may you in like manner long and loyally serve the people of our Empire State who have now called you to a larger responsibility.

Though not on the program, Trustee McCombs was called upon as "a man who sailed away from America a Shakespearean English historic character—a Warwick—and has returned to America a better loved Shakespearean character, a Benedick." As the speaker made his way to the front of the room, the diners rose and saluted his bride. Mr. McCombs told of the regret felt at Princeton

when Dr. Finley was lost to that institution. "I did not know at that time," he said, "that I should have the distinguished honor of co-operating with him in guiding the destinies of what I consider one of the best educational institutions in the world, the College of the City of New York." In conclusion, Mr. McCombs expressed his regret at the loss to the College, while the State will gain, and perhaps ultimately the nation.

In introducing the next speaker the toastmaster said: "In the *College Book*, Dr. Robert Abbe says, 'Out of the very loins of our own College came one of the best teachers who ever won the esteem of his pupils—Adolph Werner.' Were we but 'the boys' alone here together, I should not introduce him, but there are some present, strange to say, who do not know that he was valedictorian of the Class of '57, and that for a time during which 'the memory of man runneth not to the contrary,' he has been Professor of the German Language and Literature, and now, during President Finley's late absence upon the Arbitration Board, he has been for the second time, Acting President of the College. Now, boys, I give you the best we have—Professor Werner."

Professor Werner spoke, in his charming way, of the patience displayed by President Finley in faculty meetings, of his constant encouragement, of his affability in dealing officially with all members of his staff, looking upon their business as most important, in spite of pressing affairs of his own. In laying out a course of study, "there must be argument and concession and compromise, and that faculty is surely fortunate which can argue and compromise under the presidency of a scholar who loves all knowledge and is progressive and conservative at the same time." Professor Werner approved the appointment of the Executive Council to take charge of the discipline of the College, and concluded as follows:

"The College is sorry to have its President go. The students, who are not to have an undergraduate represen-

tative here this evening, the students of the College who have been proud and fond of him are sorry, and the Faculty, his academic family, is sorry. As ten years ago, the faculty and the students of his first college, Knox, sent to New York their congratulations and good wishes, so, now Mr. President, the students and the Faculty offer their and our congratulations and good wishes. Mr. President, this Faculty wishes you a long life, and happy years, and great success."

In presenting the next speaker Mr. Burchard, after referring to the unanimity of his election as an honor won by courage, said:

Judge Whitman, you have sent perhaps some good men up the river. There is a good man going soon up the river. We are going to ask you to bid him God speed. We want to tell you now that he has been indicted by the Grand Jury of the vicinage, that he has stood his trial at the bar of public opinion for ten years, and that he has been convicted by this jury around us, his peers and peeresses, of the crime of larceny, grand larceny, wholesale larceny, of hearts. We put him in your hands.

Mr. Whitman said, in part:

"Owing to the necessary absence of the Chief Executive of the City, the honor, and I esteem it an honor, has come to me to speak for a moment for the greatest corporation in the United States, and with all that is said against it, I believe the best—the City of New York. I know that I express the sentiment of all who have been connected or associated with the City Government during the years last past, the ten years last past, when I say that it has fallen to the lot of no one man during that period so to impress his own strong, virile, truthful personality upon the city, to accomplish so much in comparatively so short a time for the welfare of this community, and for its lasting advantage, as to the honored guest of this evening. He now lays down his work, as the President of this College, to become the President of the University of the State of New York. . . . I share with you the regret of seeing a man who has accomplished the wonderful work that this man has accomplished lay it down for another work. But his field is

to be broadened, and the life and the personality and the inspiration and the fidelity, which have gone into this great work in the city are, and in just as patriotic a way, I know, to be given to the greater, broader and wider work of the head of this great Institution which covers the entire State and which controls practically all the educational machinery of the State; and I think it is no idle boast to say that Dr. Finley assumes control of the mightiest educational machinery in the world, when he heads the educational department of the State of New York. And while the great city, for which he has done so much, and the College of the City of New York, which has grown to gigantic proportions under his administration, unite to-night in expressing their regret at the decision which has taken him away from the College—although, I am sure, it is in no sense taking him away from the City—we bid him God speed, and rejoice with him that his inspiring personality, his splendid ability and his untiring energy are to be devoted still to the welfare of our people, in fact, to the public education of the entire State, which we love.”

Mr. Abram I. Elkus was next introduced to speak for the University of the State of New York, “a man who used to sit in the College of the City of New York, who is one of our own boys, now a Regent of the University.” In the course of his remarks Mr. Elkus said:

The University of the State of New York and the Board of Regents feel indeed that they have to defend themselves before this audience in taking away, transplanting, from this narrow field to the broader field of State education, the distinguished guest of the evening. And a word as to the duties and as to the powers which lie before him is not amiss. He is called from the headship of 5,000 students, not alone by the Board of Regents or the University of the State, not alone by the hundreds in professional schools, over which he will have control, not alone by the hundreds and thousands in colleges and universities in the State of which he will have the leadership, but he is called by a million boys and girls in the public schools and the common schools of the State, who want a man as a leader over them in the new ideals of education for

boys and girls, one who will lead in education for them, not alone the State, but the whole Union.

And when we came to look for such a man, feeling that the old methods, without criticizing them, must be changed, the new modes must be adopted, it was the unanimous choice of the Regents that in Dr. Finley they would find a man who would lead, and lead well, in that way. To this great task he is called, a task and an obligation which he will assume and carry out with the same fidelity and the same faith with which he has carried out the one here. And I look to it that, in ten years from now, just as you are celebrating by this banquet the ten years of service he has rendered to the City College, in ten years from now you will celebrate the great service he has rendered to the State and to its future citizens.

A personal word about Dr. Finley. When I first talked with him about assuming the duties of this place, he did not ask, nor did he seem to think of what great honor might come to him, but two thoughts came to his mind which he expressed. First and foremost, "What is the duty and the loyalty that I owe to the College of the City of New York? And will that duty and that loyalty permit me to sever my relations and go with you?" and second, "If I do go, is there a field that is broad and big enough in constructive work for me to perform?" Long and earnestly I know, not alone with us, but with many others, did he discuss the loyalty that he felt was due from him to the City College. It was only after the most careful thought and consideration that, as we were glad to find, he saw his duty led to higher things, as we believe, and to the greater service of the State above the city.

And I am reminded, when I think of those discussions, that he embodies in himself that inscription written on that beautiful sundial on the campus of Princeton, "Loyalty is still the same, Whether it win or lose the game, True as the dial is to the sun, Although it be not shined upon."

The next three speeches were more personal and reminiscent. The Rev. Robert Mackenzie, D.D., viewed President Finley from the standpoint of his pastor; Professor Jeremiah W. Jenks told of his student days at

Knox College, of his first recitation in political economy, and of his beginnings in life; and Mr. Bernard Herschkopf, '05, gave voice to the impression that Dr. Finley's first coming as president had made upon an undergraduate of that time.

Mr. Churchill, who followed, began by humorously assuming the role of Polonius giving advice to Laertes. In this advice he urged the new commissioner to listen to the people. "I recall," he said, "that not many months ago Mayor Gaynor, listening to an argument before him upon a certain measure for his signature, and hearing a long list of potent names uttered, said; 'I care nothing for names, give me the facts.' And every judge here understands perfectly well the need of resisting the hypnotism of high names, when great lawyers plead before them, and young ones plead in opposition. So I say to Dr. Finley that he should remember what the sagacious old Roman, Gaynor, said and apply it to his own course in Albany.

"One time there came from Illinois another President and he, with the strength of his manhood, resisted being 'Aristocracy's Star,' and he found that it was the greatest and first duty of a statesman to peer into the hearts of the people for the purpose of determining what was for the people's good. Dr. Finley will have before him complaints from parents who may have the taint of earth, from the mass of citizenship who with their sweat pay for the schools, and if he takes the advice of Henri Bergson and uses common sense, his administration will be like a clear fire upon a mountain top.

"He has left us with a very serious problem. Down here, not alone the Trustees, but everyone in love with our dear old College, feels that it is upon him to think deeply upon the President's successor. It is the most serious problem that confronts this municipality to-day. Ours is no pampered institution, fed by alien endowments. What the young men of the College of the City of New

York need is a man of the Finley type, whose heart throbs for the boys in that institution and who will become their counsellor, their friend, one who will be in all respects, a man." After seriously enumerating the qualities which the new President should not possess, the speaker concluded with a few words of farewell. "I trust that, as the past recedes, as we go farther and farther away in time from this moment, Dr. Finley will remember our voices as in a song, not quite forgotten, wafted over a moonlit sea, and that, while he may think of many places where he would have lingered, yet there will be one place where he would have lingered forever."

Mr. Gilbert Holmes Crawford, '68, in presenting to Dr. Finley, the letter of farewell, said that his small part in the exercises of the evening was to act as the pilot engine which runs ahead of the presidential special; to tell Dr. Finley that all obstructions have been cleared away, that everybody else has been sidetracked, that the main track is now clear, and that he may pull wide open the safety valve of his humor, pathos and eloquence for our pleasure and enlightenment. Incidentally, he was to hand him that letter which everybody had signed and nobody had read, an epistle not *by* John, but *to* John, assuring him of the banqueters' appreciation of his past, and best wishes for his future. The letter reads as follows:

Dear Doctor Finley:

Your friends gathered here this evening unite in wishing and predicting for you all manner of success and happiness in the new field of endeavor you are about to enter. This is no mere formal expression of good will; it is the utterance of sincere affection and well-deserved confidence.

We, who are proud of our Alma Mater, the first real college of the people, part with you reluctantly, but, if you fashion the University of the State of New York, the oldest people's University, into a fitting embodiment of the grand conception of its ambitious founders, we shall be well repaid for the sacrifice we make.

There is, too, the regret felt by the Alumni of the College, and as well by your other friends, present and absent, who have no ties connecting them with the College, that a change of position should threaten to separate you from the public life of this imperial city, where for years you have stood ready to help every good cause; a regret for which there is some compensation in the thought that hereafter your civic obligations will be to the entire State of which the City is but a part. We shall not lose you altogether, for we know that your devotion in the City and the College will continue, and, for our part, we pledge you sympathy and support in the times of stress and struggle which must be expected to occur, in administering the high office to which you have been called.

Your name will always be associated with ten critical and fruitful years in the history of the College, and fortune can have no greater gift in store for you than to do for the University of the State as much as has been done, under your presidency, for the College of the City. So our greeting to-night is more for the future than for the past; we say not "farewell," but "fare you well" in the new life just beginning.

President Finley's address we print entire.

I am sure that you are all properly sorry for me. I must first of all try to thank you for this beautiful book. I have now a library more precious than any that Mr. Carnegie has ever endowed. I have, first of all, a most precious document from one who recommended me to this College; I have the only poem or bit of verse that Mr. Cleveland ever wrote, a poem, I am proud to say, about me. I have a book containing the names of all the students in the College, signed to a resolution, which is as beautiful as anything that has ever come under my eyes. I have a scroll to which every member of the Faculty has signed his name, save one, who has added a letter, and now I have this book containing the names of the dearest and best men in the City of New York. Has anyone a better, a more precious, library than that?

When I made my first urban after-dinner speech in New York some years ago, I tried to overcome my initial embarrassment by rehearsing the story of the fable, Aesop's fable, of the country mouse and the city mouse.

I have attended several hundred such conventions since then, but I have never risen without that embarrassment, and to-night I am all but overcome as I try to meet the situation. There is one specific, I know, which is to forget one's self, but how could I apply that treatment to my mind to-night, when you have all talked to me about myself? But there is the counterpart, the other remedy, and that is, to think of something else, and the most absorbing, the best thing in my world to think about, is the City College.

I verily believe that someone could cut off my left hand without my knowing it, if only I were occupied with my right hand in making an appeal for the City College. The Psalmist David said, in speaking of Zion; "If I forget Thee, may my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth." But I can say of the City College, that "Since I have Thee no longer to talk about, my tongue will cleave to the roof of my mouth." I shall have to learn in the State School for the Dumb, if there is such a school, another language, for my whole world has been narrowed to this city and to this College. I have made no suggestion to the President concerning intervention in Mexico. I should be ashamed to be questioned upon the subjects upon which I lectured in Princeton. I have given my all to this College, and I know better than anyone else how far short I have come.

There are some who could tell you—I have no doubt that Dr. Allen, my friend, Dr. Allen of the Bureau of Municipal Research, could prove to you—that I have not succeeded. I have read recently that they have discovered the great banquet hall in Babylon, the banquet hall of Belshazzar, where the writing was made upon the wall, and they have discovered that the words are as they have been written, but they are Persian words for measures, for measurements, or for tools. But I believe Professor Daniel made the right interpretation. Despite all those measurements of the great palace which Belshazzar had built, despite all that, he had been weighed in the balance and found wanting, and so I could take the very words that that man used to describe the great buildings and the splendid equipment of the City College, and all that has been added in ten years, and yet make you know that something was wanting, that the President had not done

all that he saw might be done by another of a different equipment.

I am criticized by some because I am going. If I were going to a position of larger salary, to a position of higher academic distinction, I might well be criticized. I am conscious of going for only two reasons—because I feel that in the next ten years I shall have a greater opportunity to serve my generation, and that other reason, that someone else in the next ten years can do for this great College what I know I cannot do. But I will say this, that there is no other educational institution in this great country of ours, no other position in the educational world, that would be attractive to me by the side of this one, which includes in its care this city and this College.

I think of myself, if I do not appraise myself too highly, as John the Baptist; I have been, as it were, a voice, and I sometimes think only a voice, in this wilderness of the people. I sometimes think, and I have often said, that I have performed or given my greatest service by resigning at the right time. I have given a better President to my own Alma Mater in the West by resigning; I have given a great public officer to this city by resigning; I gave Mr. Harry Garfield to Princeton University, and afterward to Williams College, by resigning; and now I am most reluctantly making this sacrifice, believing that it will be for the great good of this College. I only hope, Mr. Chancellor and Members of the Board of Regents, that the gain to the State will be as great as the gain to this College.

This dinner is nominally given to me, but I wonder if you appreciate to whom it is really given. These sentences from an essay which I wrote not long ago will give you an intimation: "Suppose a man really has originated something. He knows after all that it comes from outside; he knows that he has not made it up. Applause should go through him as the gift came to him, should go through him to someone else, to his parents, to his race, to his nation, to his opportunity, to his health, to his friends. And even these receive influences from farther back; and so ultimately he knows that they must go through him to the universe, and back of the universe, to the World Spirit."

And so this honor, which you have been so kind as to

give nominally to me, is to go through me to that glorious company that has made all these things possible to us. Our days go back to Plato and Lucretius; they go back to Aristotle, to all philosophers and thinkers, from Socrates to Edward M. Shepard; to builders, from the days of Noah and Solomon. They go back to that pale-faced mother who died, the wife of a pioneer out upon the prairie. And so all that I seem to have done in these years will go to that great innumerable host back of us. In a few days I shall join that invisible company myself, but I am grateful for this supreme moment of my life, that I have been permitted to go to Plato, to that mother, to that hunch-backed schoolmaster, to that teacher yonder and that minister there, to hundreds and to thousands, and to say to them, "I bring you this, I bring you all that has been said here to-night." And my friends, the fifty years of struggle, of labor, of sacrifice, have all had their compensation here to-night in this great moment of my life. I shall go out and speak my gratitude to the universe, to the World Spirit back of it.

At the conclusion of President Finley's remarks, the audience sang two stanzas of a song written many years ago by the late Emil A. Huber, '77:

But be we strong, and be we stout
To dare the dark and scorn the doubt.
High let a mighty hope upswell,
And cheerily ring the last farewell.

Then fare you well, old guardian hall,
And fare you well, my comrades all;
For weal or woe, for fair or fell,
God speed us all—farewell—farewell.

LITERARY NOTICES.

The Substance of Literature. Being an essay, principally on the Influence of the Subject Matter of Sin, Ignorance, and Misery in Literature, by L. P. Gratacap, A. M. New York, Frank Rogers, 1913. 286 pp. \$1.50.

This book by Mr. Gratacap (Class of '69) is divided into eight long chapters, the titles of which will give some indication of the author's purpose: I "Substance of Literature"; II "Evolution of Literary Types"; III "French Literature"; IV "The Sin Substance of Literature"; V "The Sin Substance of Literature in Drama and Poetry"; VI "The Sin Substance and the Misery Substance of Literature in Fiction"; VII "Ignorance as the Substance of Poetry"; VIII "The Conclusion."

It is an interesting theory that this book supports; the central idea recurs frequently, running as a *leitmotif* through the entire work. Perhaps it is nowhere better expressed than in these words (p. 96): "We expect to show that our best literary works involve Sin, Ignorance, and Misery, in some form, as subject matter, that where these are absent, literary results must be very different and, by our present standards of taste, less notable and subtle, that in Heaven, where *ex hypothesi*, there is no Sin, Ignorance, or Misery, literature must attain either an inferior excellence, or fail to exist at all, and even more pointedly, that in the approaching ages wherein human conditions may be expected to undergo increasing amelioration, the slow decadence of Sin, Ignorance, and Misery, will also mean, in its essential sections, the decadence of Literature!"

The thesis is supported by frequent quotations from classic authors, as well as from those of France, England, and America. It is particularly refreshing to have men like Mr. Gratacap, whose regular occupations are of scientific rather than literary nature, essay new definitions in the literary field. For there is nothing needed so much nowadays as the influx of fresh blood from other sources. By all means let the scientists retest our literary standards, and let the estheticists attack the fundamental concepts of science; no harm will be done, and as an outcome,

as in the present instance, the fundamental agreement of all scholars must surely result.

J. W. H.

A Probable Italian Source of Shakespeare's "Julius Cæsar."
By Alexander Boecker, Ph. D. (C. C. N. Y., '98), pp. 8-130.

In the introduction, the author announces that he intends to demonstrate the probability of Shakespeare's indebtedness in the composition of the first three acts of his *Julius Cæsar* to the *Cesare* of Orlando Pescetti, an Italian tragedy first published at Verona in 1594.

The monograph is a highly interesting one, both for the student of English literature and for the student of the Italian Renaissance. The author starts with the statement that Shakespeare's main source for the tragedy was Plutarch; Pescetti's, Appian. Then, by a careful analysis of the characters in both the *Julius Cæsar* and the *Cesare*, the conclusion is reached that Pescetti makes a far greater use than do his predecessors of the material later employed by Shakespeare; and that Shakespeare's non-Plutarchian touches and situations, whether in matters of history or of omens, could readily have been obtained from Pescetti. Similarities on a large scale are pointed out: the peculiar conception of Cæsar's character, common to both plays; the similar treatment of the character of Brutus; and the introduction of Portia as one of the actors—for the first time in any play on this subject. These similarities, and an astonishing parallelism of thought-order, action, and situations produce a cumulative effect that is hard to resist.

The last link in the chain is the chapter entitled, "*Cesare* in England." The following history is outlined: The Italian drama ran through two editions in Italy; was imported into Elizabethan England—an age when "Ex Italia semper aliquid novi"; and was used by Sir William Alexander (Earl of Stirling) in his *Tragedy of Julius Cæsar* (issued c. 1604-7), to whom, as well as to Shakespeare, it may have been introduced by Ben Jonson. The final step is a consideration of the hypothesis that *Julius Cæsar* was originally written in two parts, and of the influence of Pescetti's drama on Shakespeare's hypothetical *Tragedy of Julius Cæsar* as now represented in the first three acts of the recast of *Julius Cæsar*.

To end as we began, the monograph presents interesting topics in an interesting way; and we are thankful to the author for

having raised a question that may lead to further research for Shakespearean sources in the less-known works of the Italian Renaissance. Who knows, after all, just how dependent Shakespeare was on translations? Indeed, it is a suggestive thought that he may have had far more direct access to foreign sources, and may have known far more Italian than has been hitherto believed.

M. E. COSENZA.

Upton Sinclair ('97) has novelized Brieux's play, *Damaged Goods*. This book is published by The John C. Winston Company of Philadelphia.

Commercial Colleges in Germany, by Dr. Kurt E. Richter, of our Department of German, is at present of especial interest on account of the proposed new business college. It deals with the foundation of such institutions, their nature, function and aim, financial support and government, and control. Then the internal workings are taken up in chapters dealing with entrance requirements, curriculum, methods of instruction and graduation. The pamphlet will undoubtedly be diligently studied by all who are interested in the subject.

Rudolph Tombo, Jr. ('95) has published through the Merrymount Press, of Boston, a translation of Albrecht Dürer's *Records of Journeys to Venice and the Low Countries*.

Everett P. Wheeler ('56) is publishing in the *New York Evening Post* a series of articles on "The Rise and Progress of Tariff Reform in the United States." These papers are condensed from chapters of a volume of memoirs.

TRUSTEES AND FACULTY.

Col. Charles E. Lydecker, of the class of '71, was appointed a member of the Board of Trustees of the College, by Mayor Kline, in October, to fill the vacancy caused by the expiration of the term of Mr. Bradley Martin, Jr. The Mayor thus kept a promise made by Mayor Gaynor to a committee of the Associate Alumni some months ago that, at the earliest opportunity, he would appoint another graduate of the college to membership in the Board. After his graduation from the College, Col. Lydecker entered the Columbia Law School, from which he was graduated in 1873, and he has since attained a high position among the lawyers of the city. He was a tutor in the Department of Drawing until 1880. For years he has been very prominent in the councils of the Alumni of the College, and he was one of the most influential members of the Alumni Committee which secured the act of the Legislature by which the present site was obtained for the College buildings.

The minutes of the meeting of the Board, held on September 23, include the full text of the letter of Mr. Adolph Lewisohn, making the formal offer of the Stadium to the Trustees of the College. The closing paragraphs of the letter are as follows:

"If the erection of the Stadium under this contract meets with your approval, the contract will become binding upon me, and I shall be glad to provide the cost under the contract as well as the charges of the architect, and in this way give to the College a Stadium which I hope and believe will be of great and permanent use to the College and to the young men to be educated there, as well as a source of pleasure to those who see it. I believe the architect has been most successful in the designs, which, with the stimulus of President Finley's suggestions, he has prepared.

"It will give me deep satisfaction to feel that in this gift I have rendered some service to this community and to the interests of your College, which is now so vital an instrument in the development of this community, and that I may perhaps be remembered by reason of that service."

The resolutions of the Board at this meeting, after formally accepting Mr. Lewisohn's offer, with the necessary specifications as to carrying it into effect, continue as follows:

"And Be It Further Resolved, That the Board of Trustees, in making record of this notable gift from a private source, in furtherance of the usefulness of this public college—a gift whose significance is heightened by the fact that it comes from one who was born in another land—expresses its cordial appreciation of this high municipal service, and invites the city's lasting remembrance of Mr. Lewisohn's generous purposes. In intimation of the desire of this Board to identify his name permanently with the structure,

Be It Further Resolved, That a bronze tablet * * * be set in the wall of said structure in such location as the architect shall direct, upon which tablet there shall be appropriately inscribed a legend substantially as follows:

Erected and Presented to
THE COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

BY
ADOLPH LEWISOHN
In the Year 1914.

And that, upon the cornerstone * * * there shall be inscribed the year of its laying."

At a meeting of the Board held on November 3, action was taken ratifying the appointment of Dr. Otto H. Leber as a tutor in the Department of Natural History, and Mr. Herbert Warren ('11), as an assistant tutor in the same department. Both gentlemen are teaching Biology in Townsend Harris Hall. Mr. John T. Lang was appointed a tutor in the Department of Art, and, to succeed him in the Department of Hygiene, Mr. C. M. Roberts was appointed assistant tutor. Dr. Gabriel Green was appointed assistant tutor in Mathematics. Mr. Reinhard A. Wetzel was appointed instructor in the evening session to take the place of Dr. Ray, who has resigned, and Dr. Goldfarb, Mr. Scott, and Mr. Truesdell were also appointed to give instruction in the Evening Session. Mr. Lewis Mayers has been appointed tutor in Mathematics for the present term.

The recommendation of the Faculty that a Commencement be held in February of the present academic year was approved

by the Board at its meeting on November 3. Professor Duggan was appointed to represent the College at the annual meeting of the State Teachers' Association, at Syracuse, on November 25.

At the meeting of the Board held on November 24, a number of promotions were made.

Dr. Frederick G. Reynolds was appointed associate professor of Mathematics; Mr. Felix Weill, assistant professor of French; Dr. Earle Fenton Palmer, Assistant Professor of English; Dr. Mario E. Cosenza, assistant professor of Latin; Dr. Thomas R. Moore, assistant professor of History; Dr. Reston Stevenson, assistant professor of Chemistry; Dr. Maximilian Philip, assistant professor of Mathematics; Dr. George G. Scott, assistant professor of Natural History; Dr. Abraham J. Goldfarb, assistant professor of Natural History; Dr. John Pickett Turner, assistant professor of Philosophy; Dr. Paul Klapper, assistant professor of Education; Mr. Henry G. Kost, assistant professor of German; Mr. George M. Brett, instructor in Mathematics; Mr. Alfonso Arbib-Costa, instructor in Romance Languages; Mr. Bird W. Stair, instructor in English; Mr. Frederick A. Woll, instructor in Hygiene.

Charles G. Cristiano, of the senior class of the College, was appointed assistant tutor in the Evening Session and assigned to the Library.

At the same meeting, Professor Johnston was, at his request, granted leave of absence for the second semester of the present academic year.

PRESIDENT FINLEY'S RESIGNATION.

To the Board of Trustees,

The College of the City of New York.

Dear Sirs:—

I have regret, beyond the measure of words, in asking the acceptance of my resignation as President of the College of the City of New York, for what I ask means the giving up on my part of what has been for ten years the one dominant and possessing interest of my life. It has been a decade of constant labor, of constant anxiety and of constant and varied responsibility, but also of constant deep and substantial satisfactions. I have not for one hour of these ten years regretted on my own account my acceptance of this office, though I have daily wished for the College more than I could give even when I had given all.

I am aware that this Board has not always approved of what I have done or have wished to do, but I have also been conscious of a desire on the part of every member of the Board to give every possible consideration to my advice as President. What is of greatest satisfaction to me as I review the ten years of this relationship is that I have enjoyed despite all differences, the personal good will of every member of this Board through all its changes.

You will permit me to say, and without charge of invidiousness, that I have been especially appreciative of the time and thought which the secretary of the Board has given to the problems of the College during the greater part of this period. We have been in frequent disagreement as to matters of College policy, but his devotion to the College and his willingness to put aside his private affairs at any time for the College, have compelled my admiration and gratitude. The President has had credit far beyond his deserving for the progress of the last ten years, and the great public service of the Board has not been adequately recognized.

I regret to be going before the realization of certain immediate projects in which I have been particularly interested, but the realization of most of these is already assured, and they will give basis for larger work and influence for the College under a new administration. In that administration I look forward to seeing Junior Colleges begun, in one or more Boroughs, the Senior College of Commerce and Administration well established at Twenty-third Street, Senior Colleges of Mechanical and Electrical Science and of Education organized, the proposed Library Building constructed and equipped, the Stadium and Athletic Field in use, and adjoining park property improved. My regret would be greater if I did not believe that all that I have had in vision and in hope for this College is likely to be more satisfactorily realized under a man of other qualifications than mine, and that in my new office I shall be permitted to have an active part in assisting this College from without in the fulfillment of its mission to this City. I am as firm as ever in the belief that no college in America has a more important work before it, and were I as certain of my own special fitness for directing that work in the next ten years, no other position in the educational world would attract me, not even that to which I have been elected.

I give back to you, with lasting gratitude, the office which was given into my hands by the Board of whose membership but two Trustees now remain. I have kept the faith with which I entered upon its duties, but I have also found that faith strengthened and deepened.

I have asked to have my resignation take effect on or before the 29th of November, but I supplement that request with an-

other : that you will let me keep the keys now in my possession, not as keys of office, but as the memorials of an experience such as no other man of my time has been permitted to enjoy.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN H. FINLEY.

COLLEGE NOTES.

On the 6th of November, the ground was formally broken for the construction of the new Stadium, after an assembly in the Great Hall, at which Mr. Lewisohn and other guests were present,

The Lewisohn Stadium

and interesting announcements were made. President Finley, in his opening address, after referring, since it was the first general college assembly of the term, to his desire to welcome the freshman class, and to the circumstances which had prevented his doing so at the usual time, spoke briefly of the city's generous support of the College with an annual budget amounting now to about seven hundred thousand dollars a year, and then expressed the College's appreciation of Mr. Lewisohn's splendid gift. Alluding to the discussion which had taken place over the proper designation for the structure and the etymological limitations of the word "Stadium," he remarked that whatever the surname of the structure should be there was no question that its first name should be Lewisohn. The plaster model was placed in front of the platform, and both the architect, Mr. Brunner, and the contractor, Mr. Zimmerman, were among the guests of the day.

Among the other guests were Mr. Boarer and Mr. John A. MacDougall, who lately retired from the instructing staff, and who, at the President's request, stood up to receive the greeting of the assembly.

Major Lydecker, who was recently appointed a member of the Board of Trustees, was then introduced and made a short speech, dwelling upon the obligation of the College to Mr. Lewisohn, and expressing regret at President Finley's decision to leave it.

The President announced later the gift of ten thousand dollars as a lecture fund by the class of 1872, and the conditional appropriation by the city authorities of \$100,000 for the development of the site of the proposed Hillside Library, provided the College raises \$150,000 for the Library from private sources. The President announced that Mr. James Steers, of the class of

'53, already several times a benefactor of the College, had given the first five thousand dollars of this fund, and presented Mr. Steers, who declined, however, to make a speech.

The assembly then adjourned to the southwest corner of the site of the Stadium, where, in the midst of the crowd, Mr. Brunner, Mr. Lewisohn, and Mr. McAneny who, as President of the Borough of Manhattan and newly elected President of the Board of Aldermen, had come to do honor to the occasion, made short addresses. Mr. McAneny and Mr. Lewisohn each took a hand at the spade, which initiated the work of construction. Mr. McAneny said, in the course of his speech: "Since I have four more years to do the city's work, I can promise Dr. Finley that his splendid visions will be realized, and that the next administration will carry out the same policy respecting the City College as that adopted by the present administration."

On the very same day on which the ground was broken for the new Stadium, an announcement was made at a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce that five hundred thousand dollars had been offered to construct a building for the

The College of Commerce proposed College of Commerce on the site of the old College at Twenty-third Street and Lexington Avenue. The announcement was contained in a report of the Committee on Commercial Education, of which Mr. Mortimer L. Schiff is chairman, but the identity of the member of the chamber who had offered the gift was not revealed.

It will be recalled that in the spring of 1912 there was a sudden change in the plan for restoring the Twenty-third Street building as a home for a Civic Museum and the classes of the down-town annex of Townsend Harris Hall, upon the proposal of the Chamber of Commerce, through its Committee on Commercial Education, to raise a fund of five hundred thousand dollars for the construction of a new building for a College of Commerce upon the old site. The report which was presented in the Chamber on November 6 reviews the history of the Committee's activities, from the resolution of November 2, 1911, in accordance with which the President of the Chamber appointed the permanent Committee on Commercial Education, to this latest development. The first chairman was Mr. George P. Brett, who

resigned in September, 1912, on account of other obligations. He was succeeded by Mr. Theodore F. Miller, then chairman of the Board of Trustees of the College. Upon Mr. Miller's death last May, Mr. Schiff succeeded him. The Committee for a time discussed the plan of encouraging commercial education by a system of scholarships and examinations. It was in the spring of 1912 that, at President Finley's suggestion, they began to consider the proposal of founding a distinct institution for higher commercial training in co-operation with the College of the City of New York. It is proposed to make such an institution of full collegiate grade, with admission requirements substantially equivalent to the present requirements of the City College, with a four years' course so arranged that it may be completed by a competent student in three years, and with provision also for special students and for continuation classes.

"The building in which the College is to be housed," says the report, "should provide adequate space for the installation of a Museum of Commerce, on the lines of the well-known *Deutsches Museum* in Munich, and also for a Civic Museum, which should, as one of its purposes, serve as a laboratory for young men who are preparing for public business. In the opinion of the Committee, this would prove one of the most valuable educational features of the College. . . .

"The old site of the City College, at Lexington Avenue and Twenty-third Street, is now available and may not continue so, as the city may determine to utilize it for other purposes. In addition, a fund appropriated by the city for repairs to this building is at the present time available and could possibly be utilized toward equipping a new building, if such a one were erected and presented to the city. Those who have been consulted are of the opinion that the present building is not suitable for the purposes of a College of Commerce, and that, if a College is to be established on that site, a new building should be erected, ample not only for necessary class and lecture rooms, library, etc., but also for a Commercial and Civic Museum. It is estimated that the building alone will cost \$500,000. It was proposed that a fund be secured for this purpose by the Chamber of Commerce, and that the building be erected under its auspices and presented to the city, on condition that the city assume the maintenance expense of the proposed College.

Towards this fund, four subscriptions of \$50,000 each were secured, but since that time a member of the Chamber, who desires for the present to remain unknown, has offered to provide the entire \$500,000 required for this purpose, if the Committee on Commercial Education determines that such a College is necessary and should be established, and on condition that the \$200,000 heretofore pledged for this purpose should be made available to install a Commercial and Civic Museum in the proposed building, and that the City of New York enter into a contract with the Chamber of Commerce providing for the permanent annual support of the proposed College and Museum by the city."

It is also proposed "that such College and Museum should be placed under the joint administration of the College of the City of New York and of the Chamber of Commerce, either through a Board of Trustees, partly appointed from their own number by the Trustees of the College of the City of New York and partly by the Chamber of Commerce, or by some other effective plan," and furthermore that it should "be provided in such contract that the trustees of the College be authorized to at once select the active educational head of the proposed institution, and such assistants as might be necessary, and that city funds should be provided for this purpose. The man who is to head the institution should be available for consultation in regard to the details of the building and should employ his time until its completion in making a thorough study of commercial education both here and abroad, to the end that he may recommend to the trustees a well thought-out curriculum prior to the opening of the institution."

The report, which was signed by Mr. Schiff and nine other members of the Committee on Commercial Education, was unanimously adopted by the Chamber at its meeting on November 6.

It is not merely as Commissioner of Education that Dr. Finley figures as a state official. He was recently appointed by the Governor a member of the New York State Commission for the

Blind. He has also been made a member of the Board of Governors of the New York State Nautical School. Some months ago he

was made Chairman of the Central Committee on Public Health. Another public position to which he has recently been called is

Dr. Finley

that of a Trustee of the Sage Foundation, to which he was elected as successor of the late Robert Ogden.

On November 14 President Finley and Professor Moody attended the inauguration of President Powell of Hobart College. Dr. Finley delivered an address and a Hobart doctorate of laws was added to the list of those which had already been conferred upon him.

Among the expressions of farewell to the departing president, one of the most impressive was that of the students, who gathered in the Great Hall on November 26, under the auspices of the Student Council, to give Dr. Finley a final greeting. The Faculty entered in academic costume and with the seniors formed a procession to the front of the Hall. On the platform were representatives of all the classes which have been graduated from the College while Dr. Finley has been President. President Meyer Cohn, of the Student Council, opened the meeting with a short address and the list of other speakers included Professor Downer, who was introduced as the Treasurer of the Council; Harry F. Mela, of the Class of 1904, the first class to be graduated under Dr. Finley's presidency; Edward W. Stitt, Jr., of 1913, Dr. Finley's last class; Milton Perlman, president of the class of February, 1914, who announced that his class had elected President Finley an honorary member, and Philip Reichert, president of the Upper A Class, who spoke for the students of Townsend Harris Hall. Then after a prolonged ovation came President Finley's response, "Ave atque Vale," which began in a vein of genial reminiscence, and ended with a notable prophecy of the future expansion of the College. The musical numbers on the program included the singing of Kremser's "Dankgebet" by the Glee Club, a selection from Tschaikowsky played by a string quartette, and Handel's "Largo" on the organ by Professor Baldwin.

The *College Mercury*, which was published on November 25, contained a striking portrait of the President drawn by Thomas Spector, '14.

A most successful prize-speaking contest was held in the Great Hall on Friday evening, November 7th. Members of the Junior and Senior classes delivered original orations for the prize of the

Prize Speaking

Board of Trustees. They were: "A Plea for Educational Efficiency," Henry J. Klein, '14; "The Eternal Question," Nathan Rosenzweig, '14; "The Two Dragons," Frank Schiffman, '14; "Love," Hyman Feldman, '15; "War—What For?," Herman P. Levine, '14; "Truth on Earth," Milton B. Perlman, '14. The judges awarded first place to Mr. Levine and second place to Mr. Resenzweig.

Members of the sophomore class recited poems for the Roemer Prize. Mr. James Mulholland receives the prize for his declamation of "The Leper," by Willis. The other contestants were: Meyer L. Kosloff, "Othello's Address to the Senate," Shakespeare, and Abraham Feldman, "Sandopphin," Longfellow.

Mr. Joseph L. Bittenweiser, '83, announced the decision of the board of judges. The two other judges were his classmates, Dr. William Travis Gibb and Superintendent Joseph H. Wade.

Professor Baldwin was at the organ. About nine hundred people attended, Professor Werner presided and members of the faculty were seated on the platform.

The Free Public Lecture Courses given under the auspices of the Board of Education this year, as usual, include a number by members of the Faculty of the College. Among those which

Evening Public Lectures

have been already given this fall or are in progress are courses upon American Government, by Professor Duggan, at Public School No. 11, in the Borough of Queens; American History, by Professor Guthrie at the Manual Training School, Brooklyn; Government, by Professor Mead at Public School No. 117, Brooklyn; Literature, by Professor Horne at the Greenpoint Branch of the Brooklyn Public Library; Roman History, by Professor Ball at the Ninety-sixth Street Branch of the New York Public Library; Chemistry, at the Washington Irving High School, by Dr. Estabrooke; French History, by Dr. Schapiro at Public School No. 184, Manhattan; Sociology, by Dr. Klappper at St. Luke's Hall; Literature, by Dr. Otis, at the South Branch of the Brooklyn Public Library, and Modern Art, by Mr. Weinberg, at the Fifty-eighth Street Branch of the New

York Public Library. Dr. J. H. Moore has also lectured at different centers upon "Street Life in Paris"; Mr. Tynan upon Shakespearean subjects, and Dr. Lowther upon Sicily and Greece.

The annual luncheon tendered by the High School Committee of the College to the principals of the city high schools was held on Saturday, November 22nd, and was the most successful of the series. Twelve of the principals were

The High School Principals present with the members of the High School Committee and the Committee on Admissions, and luncheon was served in the Faculty

Lunch Room in the tower. Prof. Winslow presided and President Finley, Dean Brownson, and Professor Saurel spoke briefly. Afterwards the President took the principals out to see the site of the new stadium.

The High School Day for the February classes will be held on Saturday, December 20th, with the tour of the buildings between 4 and 5, a swimming competition open to the high school students between 5 and 6, supper in the Lincoln corridor between 6 and 8 and the Princeton basketball game at 8 P. M.

On the evening of November 14 the College Dramatic Society gave its annual "Varsity Show" at the Carnegie Lyceum. The Dramatic Society and the Elizabethian Play Committee of the English Department have this year exchanged seasons, so to speak, and the latter, which has usually had its annual production just before the holidays, plans instead to celebrate the anniversary of Shakespeare's birth in the spring.

The Dramatic Society

The Society this year presented two short plays, a farcical comedy in three acts, called "The Snowball," by Sydney Grundy, and a one-act farce by John Madison Morton, entitled "The Steeplechase." Both met with a very friendly reception by the audience, which nearly filled the Lyceum.

"The Snowball" is an accumulation of more or less comically lamentable consequences that gather about a single domestic misunderstanding in the household of the hero, Felix Featherstone, whose initial jest, intended to be at his wife's expense, proves to be chiefly at his own. Martin D. Sidney Peterson, '15, played the leading rôle of Felix, and the other characters were taken as

follows: Harry Prendergast, the suitor for the hand of Felix's ward, by Thomas E. Coulton, '14; Uncle John, who in some respects was the hit of the evening, by Max Meisel, '14; Saunders, the butler, by Charles Campbell, '15; Mrs. Featherstone, the stately young wife, by Roy R. Denslow, '15; Miss Ethel Grainger, the young lady who is the object of Prendergast's suit, by Charles Planick, '15; Penelope, the maid, whose progressive rôle is one of the best things in the piece, by George D. Hirsch, '15.

In "The Steeplechase," which is a highly uproarious farce enacted in the Commercial Room at the "Black Bear" inn, at Southampton, the cast was as follows: Mr. Tittums, Francis V. Kear, '16; Alderman Slowcoach, Jerome M. Ziegler, '14; Dr. Clipper, Arthur Albrecht, '16; Buzzard, Helmuth Moerchen, '16; Cummings, Thomas Hayes, '15; Thomas, Jesse Norman, '16; Boots, Anthony J. Armore, '17; Ostler, William H. Jones, '17; First Gentleman, Opal Waters, '17; Second Gentleman, William O'Brien, '17; Mrs. Tittums, Thomas Clendenin, '15; Mrs. Clipper, Maitland Harvey, '15; Chambermaid, Milton Tanzer, '17.

The music of the evening was furnished by members of the City College Orchestra under the direction of Albert E. Becker.

A meeting was called in the Great Hall on Thursday, October 23, to protest against the trial of Mendel

**A Meeting
of Protest**

Beiliss in Russia on the charge of ritual murder. Professor Werner presided and after addresses by Professors Brownson, Downer,

Duggan and Overstreet, a resolution voicing the indignation of the meeting was unanimously adopted, to be sent to the State Department in Washington.

The Research Club held its first dinner and meeting of the year in the Tower Rooms of the College on Wednesday evening, October 29th. Professor Winslow read a paper

Research Club

on "Ventilation Problems and Experiments."

The recent studies of Ventilation in the public schools by Professors Baskerville and Winslow were discussed and the members visited the new experimental ventilation plant in the College, almost ready for use.

The monthly periodical edited by Mr. Herman Simpson, is not

the *New Age*, as was erroneously reported in the last number of the *QUARTERLY*, but the *New Review*. Including the December number of this periodical, Mr. Simpson has succeeded in putting one thousand pages of serious discussion of Socialist and other topics before the public, within one year, and has thus greatly raised the tone of propagandist literature in this country.

**Former Teachers
at the College**

André Tridon has an article in the November *International*, with the title: "That Faker of Maeterlinck" and another in the *New Review* of the same month, on "The Curse of Sociability."

Professor Richard F. Deimel, of the Stevens Institute of Technology, has been rather vigorously attacking the current worship of laboratory practice as opposed to theoretical understanding of the sciences. His arguments and the replies to them make rather interesting reading. (See *Proceedings of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education*, Vol. XX, Part II, pp. 42-64, 78-82, 87.)

**National Park
Views**

An interesting and beautiful collection of views of the National Parks, from the Department of the Interior, was placed on exhibition in the Lincoln Corridor during the latter part of November, including many striking scenes from the Yellowstone, Yosemite and other great forest preserves.

AMONG THE DEPARTMENTS.

Professor Baskerville was the delegate of the College at the dedication of the Graduate School and the presentation of the Cleveland Tower at Princeton University.

Chemistry

The report of the New York State Factory Investigating Commission for 1913 contains a 125-page report by Professor Charles Baskerville on "Wood Alcohol." The same volume contains a brief article by Dr. Breithut on "The Inspection of Establishments Producing, Refining or Using Wood Alcohol."

Dr. Stevenson has been elected president of the Chemistry Teachers' Club.

Mr. Wm. A. Whitaker, formerly tutor in Chemistry at the

College, has been elected Associate Professor of Metallurgy at Kansas University.

Professor Duggan gave an address upon "The School Clinic," before the State Teachers' Association, at its meeting in Syracuse, on November 25th. On November 22nd he addressed the Association of Men Principals and Teachers of New York City.

Education

Professor Duggan was recently elected a member of the Advisory Council of the Board of Education of the City of New York, the duty of which body is to meet regularly and advise and direct any work of the care and education of defective children in the city.

The November number of the *Educational Review* contains an article upon the "Judgment of New York City Schools," by Dr. Klapper. This was written in answer to Professor McMurry's report on the "Quality of Instruction in New York City Schools." On November 25th Dr. Klapper addressed the teachers, principals and superintendents of the upper part of the state on "Factors in Efficient Instruction."

Professor Bonser of Teachers' College addressed the Education Club on November 13th upon "Vocational Guidance and Vocational Education."

Professor Horne is now editing an "Illustrated History of the World's Famous Events." It will appear in ten handsomely printed volumes. The scheme of the work is to treat one thousand striking events of history, emphasizing their historical relations by means of narrative and picture. Three volumes are already

English

in the market and have enjoyed a wide sale. In a recent number of *The Outlook*, Professor Horne published "Sons of the City," an article relating to the students in our College. It attracted wide attention, dozens of letters coming to the author from young men in all parts of the country.

Mr. Compton is offering an evening course in "Advanced Composition." It is an eminently practical course in which training in the short story, the editorial, and other forms of actual writing, will be given.

Dr. Taaffe has been very busily coaching members of the

Dramatic Society of the College in the two plays noted above. He is also giving courses in English at the College of Mt. St. Vincent.

Dr. Crowne has devoted much of his spare time to the affairs of the Association of Instructors and Tutors. He ably represents his fellow members as chairman of the Executive Committee.

Dr. Grendon has written "Dramatic Criticism" and "W. S. Gilbert," two articles that appear in the October and November issues, respectively, of *The New Review*.

On November 7, Dr. Voelkel delivered a lecture at the West German End (in 125th street), to the members of the *Deutscher Sprachverein*, on "Frauencharaktere der französischen Revolutionszeit."

Dr. Hartmann is introducing a Swedish writer of short stories, Per Hallström, to American readers. Two of these translations of short stories appeared in November, "Dr. Braun," with a critical introduction by Dr. Hartmann, in *The New Review*, and "Symposion," in the *American Scandinavian Review*.

The new curriculum has meant for the History Department the introduction of two practically new courses. The first is a prescribed course in Mediæval and Modern History, given by Professors McGuckin and Schuyler; the second is an elective course for seniors given by Professor McGuckin and Dr. Schapiro. The latter, which is entitled the "Main Currents in Contemporary European History" and which is unique in that it deals with ideas rather than facts, has become at once immensely popular. The course deals not only with the great political movements of the last century, but also with such important questions as the industrial revolution, social legislation, intellectual and scientific progress; in fact, the course covers all the great movements of the day.

The doctoral dissertations of two members of the department have been published in the latest volume of *Columbia Studies in History, Economics, and Public Law*. That of Homer A. Stebbins is entitled "A Political History of the State of New York," and covers the period from 1865 to 1869. The second, by Leon H. Canfield is on "The Early Persecutions of the Christians."

Two articles by Dr. G. E. Snider have appeared recently, one in *Moody's Magazine* on "The Risk Involved in Moving the Crops," the other in the *Bankers' Magazine*, on "The Use of the Order Bill of Lading."

Dr. J. S. Schapiro's article in the *American Political Science Review* for August, 1913, on "The Drift in French Politics," which elicited a commendatory editorial from the *Times*, was reprinted in part in the *Review of Reviews* for November under the heading, "Leading Articles of the Month."

Dr. T. R. Moore has recently delivered a number of lectures on "The French in North Africa." Dr. Moore spent the summer studying the conditions at first hand in Algiers and Tunis and speaks with authority upon the excellent work of the French in that region.

Dr. Austin B. Keep delivered an illustrated lecture on "Colonial Books and Bookmen," before the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New York, at Delmonico's on Thursday evening, November 13th.

The latest Report of the United States Commissioner of Education, published early in the present year, pays a gratifying compliment to the work of the Department of Hygiene. In a chapter on "Typical Health-Teaching Agencies of the United States," by F. B. Dresslar, Special Agent of the Bureau of Education, there is a section on College Work in Hygiene, beginning thus: "In order to illustrate what is being done in health teaching in connection with regular college work, the following brief summary is given of the work done in the College of the City of New York." The various activities of the department are then described under the five captions of Individual Instruction in Hygiene through Medical Examinations, etc., Medical and Sanitary Supervision, Lectures in Hygiene, Instruction in Physical Exercise, and General Athletic Control. This is the only college cited.

Hygiene

Mr. C. M. Roberts, who has been appointed assistant tutor to take the place of Mr. Lang, is an Oberlin graduate, and is now in the Columbia Law School.

Dr. Storey was re-elected Secretary of the American School Hygiene Association at its recent meeting in Buffalo.

The course of lectures on the "Principles of Healthy Living,"

which was given this fall at the American Museum of Natural History, included, on November 26, a lecture by Professor Storey upon "Exercise and Rest." On December 10 he was announced to lecture before the Philadelphia Medical Society upon "Medical Inspection with a View to its Educational Effects."

Latin An article upon "*Neve* and *neque* with the Imperative and Subjunctive," by Dr. Emory B. Lease, appeared in the *American Journal of Philology* for July-September.

Professor Winslow has been elected Vice-Chairman of the Laboratory Section of the American Public Health Association.

Two of the small rooms on the fourth floor of the Main Building, belonging to the Natural History Department, have now been fully equipped for the experiments of the New York State Ventilation Commission and constitute probably the most elaborate plant of its kind to be found anywhere in the world.

A new installment of books has been given by Dr. W. P. Gerhard for the Gerhard Library of Sanitary Science.

Professor Winslow has been giving a course of five public lectures on rural sanitation at Teachers' College. On November 7th he spoke before the New York Section of the American Chemical Society on the work of the New York State Ventilation Commission. On December 5th he presented a paper on pure food and the public health before the New Jersey State Sanitary Association, and on December 10th a lecture on the control of communicable diseases in the household at the American Museum of Natural History.

Dr. Goldfarb published an article in *Science* for September 26, 1913, upon "The Teaching of Biology in Colleges."

The Botanical Department has recently been enriched by a fine and large collection of mounted plants—the gift of Professor Sickels. The collection includes representative plants from New Jersey and New York and comprises a fairly complete set of specimens which is of great value. A similar set of plants from Iowa has been presented to the department by Dr. William Bradley Otis and affords a contrast between the flora of the Hudson and that of the Mississippi Prairie regions. A fine collection of medicinal plants—in the crude drug state—and also several interest-

ing museum specimens, have been recently received as gifts from the Pittsfield Museum, with which Mr. Butler was connected last summer.

Professor Overstreet is conducting a graduate course at Columbia this year, upon the Chief Problems of Life and Mind. In the *Journal of Philosophy, Psychology and Scientific Methods* in

October, he published a discussion of the
Philosophy "Case Method as Applied to Ethics."

In the current number of the same *Journal* appeared a review of D. L. Murray's "Pragmatism," by Dr. J. P. Turner. At a meeting of the New York Branch of the American Psychological Association held on November 24th, Dr. Turner spoke upon "The Character of Ideas." On November 16th he addressed the Emerson Club at the University Settlement upon "The Relation of Psychological and Moral Theory." He represented his Alma Mater, Vanderbilt University, at the recent dedication of the new Graduate College of Princeton University.

Reinhard A. Wetzel was the guest of the Research Department
Physics of the General Electric Company at Schenectady, November 8th. The title of his address was "Einstein's Relativity Concepts as Interpreted by a Physical Model."

Professor Frederick B. Robinson has been made Managing Editor of *The Public Speaking Review*. The office of publication has been transferred from Swarthmore to the

Public Speaking College of the City of New York.

Professor Erastus Palmer read a paper on "How to Connect Grammatical Analysis with Oral Reading," before the New York State Association of Elocutionists, at Syracuse on Wednesday, November 27th.

The *Compte Rendu* of the *Congrès de Langue et de Littérature Française*, which was held at the College last March, has recently been published under the editorial supervision of Professor Dela-

marre, by Mr. J. LeRoy White, President of
Romance the *Fédération de l'Alliance Française aux*
Languages *Etats Unis et au Canada.*

Professor Downer has been chosen a member of the Execu-

tive Committee of the Board of Directors of the Alumni Federation of Columbia University.

Professor Delamarre delivered an address on the occasion of the dedication of a statue named "La France," at Montreal, on July 14. As general secretary of the Alliance Française he has recently visited a number of the local branches of that organization. In October and November he delivered lectures in New York, Montclair, Worcester, Mass., at Williams College, and in Canada, at Quebec, Three Rivers and Sherbrooke.

On October 28th, M. Paul Vitry, Conservateur Adjoint du Louvre, delivered a lecture before the students of the department, upon "Les Musées du Louvre."

ALUMNI NOTES.

DIGEST OF THE MINUTES OF ALUMNI MEETING.

The Annual Meeting of the Alumni of the College was held at the College Building on November 8.

The meeting was called to order at 8.30 p. m., President Burchard in the chair.

In the absence of the Secretary, Professor Pedersen, Mr. Howard C. Green, the Associate Historian, acted as secretary, and read the minutes of the preceding annual meeting. Upon motion, duly made and seconded, the Minutes were approved as read.

The Report of the Directors was then read and adopted.

At the direction of Professor Werner, the Chairman of the Nominating Committee, Professor Robinson then read the nominations made by this committee for directors. They were as follows:

James R. Steers, '53; Everett P. Wheeler, '56; Joseph S. Wood, '61; Ernest F. Eurich, '66; John Mason Knox, '68; John R. Sim, '68; John Claflin, '69; Thomas J. Rush, '69; Julius J. Frank, '71; Charles E. Lydecker, '71; Samuel Greenbaum, '72; John S. Battell, '73; Vernon M. Davis, '76; Lewis S. Burchard, '77; William J. Campbell, '78; Sigmund Pollitzer, '79; Henry G. Kost, '80; Robert N. Kenyon, '81; William M. K. Olcott, '81; Thomas W. Churchill, '82; George W. McDowell, '82; W. Travis Gibb, '83; Lee Kohns, '84; Charles Murray, '84; Louis P. Bach, '85; Charles A. Downer, '86; Frederick M. Pedersen, '89; Leon Huehner, '90; Louis Scheuer, '91; Robert W. Thompson, '93; Bernard Naumberg, '94; John S. Roberts, '95; I. Edwin Goldwasser, '97; Robert C. Birkhahn, '01; Howard C. Green, '02; Gabriel R. Mason, '03.

After some discussion, several nominations having been made from the floor, the vote was taken, showing that the thirty-six Directors nominated by the Committee had been elected.

The following is the list of the officers elected:

President, Lewis S. Burchard, '71; Vice-President, William M. K. Olcott, '81; Second Vice-President, Lee Kohns, '84;

Third Vice-President, Thomas W. Churchill, '82; Secretary, Frederick M. Pedersen, '89; Treasurer, Charles Murray, '84; Historian, John S. Battell, '73; Associate Historian, Howard C. Green, '02; Auditors—William Fox, '84; Walter Timme, '93; Kenneth Groesbeck, '05; Inspectors of Election—Ernest Ilgen, '82; Henry Hofheimer, '03; Raymond C. Thompson, '09; Representative on the Board of Managers of The City College Quarterly, Everett P. Wheeler, '56.

The only contest was on the election of President, Mr. Burchard receiving 110 votes, and Mr. Naumberg, 87.

A motion was made by Judge Weeks, seconded and unanimously carried, to the effect that it was the hope of the Association that the Trustees in making their selection of a President of the College to succeed ex-President Finley, would find a fit successor among the Alumni of the College.

The following resolutions were adopted in accordance with the report of the Directors:

1. *Resolved*, That Section 1 of Article II of the By-Laws be and hereby is amended, by striking out, "all Directors shall serve until their successors," and substituting therefor, "each Director shall serve until his successor."

2. *Resolved*, That Section 2 of Article II be and it hereby is amended by changing the final period into a comma, and adding, "at which time, in addition to the twelve Directors to be elected as required by the second paragraph of Section 1 of this article, Directors to hold office for the balance of the then unexpired Directors' terms shall be elected to succeed all Directors that shall have been appointed in accordance with this Section."

3. *Whereas*, The Board of Directors of this corporation has unanimously directed the President to invite President Finley to attend a public dinner to be given in honor of the completion of his tenth year as President of our College, and to make arrangements therefor. Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Associate Alumni of the College of the City of New York (Incorporated), hereby approve, ratify, and confirm all the arrangements made for said Dinner, to be held at the Hotel Astor, November 15, 1913, at \$5.00 per cover, and that, if the expenses of said Dinner, as certified by the

President and Treasurer of this Corporation and by the Chairman of the Dinner Committee exceed the fund provided by the sale of tickets, the deficit be paid out of the treasury of this corporation.

4. *Whereas*, The City of New York, by the action of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and of the Board of Aldermen, has offered the College the necessary land in St. Nicholas Park, immediately north of the College property, and \$100,000 to improve the same, provided that the College shall secure by private subscription the sum of \$150,000 and apply the same to the erection of a Library Building. Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Associate Alumni of the College of the City of New York (Incorporated), hereby approve the acceptance of the City's offer, and heartily commend the proposed plan for a Library Building to the favorable consideration of every alumnus and former student of the College, in the hope that the necessary amount shall be speedily subscribed, to the end that the College may be provided, at the earliest possible date, with a separate building suitable for the permanent care of the valuable library now belonging to the College, for the accession of additional books, and for the convenient use of the same by Instructors, Students, and Alumni.

5. *Whereas*, Our fellow Alumnus, Joseph L. Bittenwieser, Esq., '83, was largely instrumental in securing the magnificent gift of the Stadium to the College by Mr. Adolph Lewisohn.

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to convey to Mr. Bittenwieser the thanks of this Association for this service, and for his active interest in the welfare of the College and its students.

6. *Whereas*, His Honor Ardolph L. Kline, Mayor of the City of New York, has recently appointed our fellow Alumnus and ex-President, Col. Charles E. Lydecker, '71, a Trustee of the College,

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to convey to Mayor Kline the thanks of this Association for the benefit conferred upon the College by the above-mentioned most acceptable and popular appointment.

7. *Resolved*, That all non-graduates who have applied for

associate membership up to date, be declared elected to that grade of membership in this association.

8. *Whereas*, There is now a Commencement in February every year,

Resolved, That a Social Meeting, somewhat similar in character to the meeting in June, be held on the evening following the February Commencement.

9. *Resolved*, That the usual arrangement with the City College QUARTERLY Association be continued for the ensuing year, whereby the Alumni who pay their \$2.00 dues receive the QUARTERLY without further expense.

10. *Resolved*, That the Treasurer be and he hereby is directed to send out the usual notices calling for a contribution on the part of each member of the Alumni of two dollars for the current expenses of the calendar year 1913.

11. *Resolved*, That the usual annual Alumni Dinner be held during the first four months of 1914, that the price therefor, to the subscribers, be \$3.50 per ticket; that the Board of Directors and Officers be and they hereby are authorized to make the necessary arrangements and to incur all reasonable and necessary expenses therefor, and that the Treasurer be and he hereby is directed to pay out of the Treasury of this Corporation such expenses, duly certified by the President, or Acting President, and the Chairman of the Dinner Committee, as shall not be met by the proceeds of the sale of tickets, and that the Directors are hereby given authority to dispense with said Dinner if an inquiry addressed by them to the mailing list in the hands of the Secretary shall show that less than two hundred promise to attend such Dinner.

Upon motion duly made, seconded, and carried, the meeting adjourned at 12 o'clock midnight.

THE STUDENT'S AID ASSOCIATION.

At the annual meeting of the Students' Aid Association, held on November 10, the present officers were re-elected: President, Professor Sim; Treasurer, Professor Burke; Secretary, Mr. Compton. Mr. William H. Kenyon was elected Trustee for the full term of five years. The Trustees at their meeting added to the Association six new members: Messrs. Samuel A. Goldschmidt, '68; William Fox, '84; Frederick E. Stanton, '92;

Frederick Lese, '96; Alexander M. Bing, '97, and I. O. Woodruff, '00.

There are now thirty members of the Association, three of them, Messrs. John Hardy, '53; Joseph Anderson, '54, and A. G. Compton, '53, having been members of the first Board of Trustees elected by the Associate Alumni in 1857. The organization was formed by "An Act to Establish a Students' Aid Fund, by the Free Academy Associate Alumni, passed at the Annual Meeting of the Alumni held July 22, 1857." This resolution provided for the foundation of a fund made up of "voluntary contributions of the members of the Alumni, to be employed in the assistance of such students of the Academy as may find difficulty in completing their academic course." The Fund was incorporated by an Act of the Legislature passed May 1, 1865, under the title of "The Students' Aid Association of the New York Free Academy." The passage of the act was obtained by Mr. John Hardy. The original incorporators were: Messrs. Alfred G. Compton, Everett P. Wheeler, Smith Bloomfield Charles L. Holt, and John Hardy, who, with their associates and successors, members of the Associate Alumni of the New York Free Academy "were constituted the body corporate." The management of the affairs and concerns of the Corporation were vested in a board of trustees of five, to be elected by the Association.

Until two years ago the Fund was made up chiefly of small contributions from Alumni of the College, the largest single sum received having been a bequest from Townsend Wandell, '63, of \$1,000. In the fifty-six years of its existence the Fund has not, until this year, amounted to much more than was needed, new contributions and returned loans having been kept in constant use; but now the generosity of the late General Tremain has so increased the Fund that it has a capital of some \$20,000. The endeavor of the Association will now be to extend the usefulness of the Fund in a way hitherto impossible. What form the new activities will take has, however, not yet been determined.

PHI BETA KAPPA.

A meeting of the Gamma Chapter was held November 20, at the Hotel Astor. After the business had been disposed of, Mr. Alfred D. Compton, '97, addressed the Chapter on "The Restora-

tion Stage." He gave a general outline of theatrical conditions in the Restoration period, alluding to the closing of the theaters in 1642, to the struggles of the actors during the Commonwealth, and to the opening of the theaters in 1660. He then told of the establishment of the two companies that for fifty years were the only ones in London, of the old actors who returned to the stage, of the new members of the companies, of the audiences, the struggles of the theaters, the plays performed—comedy of manners, tragedy, the heroic play. The attitude of the court and the public, in its bearing upon the theory and practice of the playwrights, and upon personal, political, and religious satire in the comedy of the day, was then presented, and the address concluded with an account of the revival and rewriting of the plays of the Elizabethan dramatists.

THE CITY COLLEGE CLUB.

The Club held its October meeting in the Club Rooms, 63 West Fifty-sixth Street, on the evening of Saturday, October 25. Professor Herman Harwell Horne, of New York University, spoke on "The Philosophy of Progress." On November 29, the Club was addressed by the Hon. Frank Moss, Assistant District Attorney.

PERSONAL.

The Editor earnestly requests information for this Department of the QUARTERLY.

'56. Everett P. Wheeler has been elected Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Man Suffrage Association of New York. He also represented the Diocese of New York in the last General Convention of the Episcopal Church, and made two addresses there, one of which was on "Child Labor." In a recent number of the *Outlook*, Mr. Wheeler published a history of Tammany Hall, from its origin up to Mayor McClellan's administration.

'90. Dean Nelson has been elected to the Assembly from the Twenty-first District, Manhattan. Mr. Nelson has already served two terms in the Assembly (1911, 1912).

'92. George M. S. Schultz has been elected Surrogate of Bronx County.

'93. Dr. Walter Timme has returned from a year's absence in Europe, and resumed his practice, which he now limits to diseases of the mind and nervous system, at The Cluny, 133 West Seventy-second Street.

'95. Jeremiah T. Mahoney has been appointed by Governor Glynn Judge of the Court of General Sessions, to serve out the unexpired term of the late Judge O'Sullivan.

'05. Mark Eisner has been re-elected to the Assembly from the Seventeenth District, Manhattan.

'06. Harry Cohen has been elected Alderman from the Thirty-eighth District.

'09. Nathaniel Becker has been appointed Instructor in Chemistry in the Bryant High School, Long Island City.

'09. The Rev. Walter Krumwiede has been called to become Superintendent of "The Inner Mission Society of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, Buffalo, N. Y." He will take up his work in Buffalo on January 1, 1914.

'11. B. Schwartz has been appointed Instructor in Zoölogy at the University of Arkansas.

'12. Theodore Cohen has been appointed Instructor in Chemistry in the Commercial High School, Brooklyn.

'13. Selig Hecht is Scientific Assistant in the Bureau of Pharmacy of the Department of Chemistry, at Washington.

'13. Bove is teaching Spanish and German, and Cross is teaching French in the city high schools. Metz is head of the Commercial Department of the high school in Mobile, 'Ala. Israel is conducting a series of tests for the Wireless Improvement Company at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

OBITUARY.

The Editor earnestly requests information for this Department of the QUARTERLY.

Dr. Richard Van Santvoord, '72, died suddenly at the Presbyterian Hospital on Wednesday, September 10, 1913. He was born in New York in 1853. His parents were Cornelius Van Santvoord, whose ancestors came here from Holland in 1718, and Susan Varick, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Dr. Van Santvoord was educated in private schools, and from Public School 35 he entered the College in 1868. He received the Ward medals for astronomy and natural philosophy; and at graduation gave the Fourth Honorary Oration. He was a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity.

In 1875 he was graduated from the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and became a member of the Hospital Staff. In the spring of 1877 he went to Europe and spent a year studying at Bonn and at Vienna. On his return he engaged in private practice at 66 West Eleventh Street, and removed to Harlem in 1881. He was visiting physician at several hospitals, and a frequent contributor to the *Medical Record*. Dr. Van Santvoord was a member of the New York County Medical Society, the New York Pathological Society, the New York Academy of Medicine, the Harlem Medical Association, and the Holland Society.

In 1886 he married Harriet W. Roberts, who, with one daughter, Richarde, survives him.

Gustave A. Carls, '84, was born in New York in 1865. He entered the College from Public School 25, and was graduated B. S. in 1884. He became a teacher, and served in Public Schools 49, 6, 61, 81 and 63, Manhattan. In 1900 he was appointed Principal of Public School 173, Bronx, and in 1903 he organized Public School 32 in that borough. He was regarded as a superb disciplinarian and as a just supervisor of his teachers. He died October 11, 1913, after a brief illness.

